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WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Reconstruction Veto Not Yet Sent In.

It is Read and Agreed Upon in Cabinet Session.

False Rumors About Signing or Pocketing the Bill.

Conference Agreement Upon the Bankrupt Bill.

The Report Agreed Upon and the Bill Passed.

The Colorado Bill Defeated for Lack of Two-thirds Vote.

Tariff and Internal Revenue Bills in the Senate.

Senator Wade Nominated to Preside Over the Senate.

Proclamation Admitting Nebraska as a State.

The Veto Messages—Anxiety in Congress in Regard to the President's Action on the Military Government Bill—Rumors in Regard to it—The Furniture of the White House—The Fortieth Congress—A Woman to Receive a Consular Appointment.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 1.

This day has been a very dull one in both branches of Congress, which is a remarkable and almost unprecedented thing at this stage of the session. There has been a tedious suspense all day up to the present hour, 9 P. M., owing to the non-reception of the expected veto of the Reconstruction and Tenure of Office Bills. It is known that the veto of the former was read in Cabinet to-day, and immediately thereafter was put in hands for revision. It was expected at the House before the recess, but not being received, a fresh crop of rumors were set afloat, to the effect that the President had reconsidered his determination and would sign the bill. Such reports were telegraphed to New-York for the second or third time, for the benefit of the shorts in the gold market; but there was, as usual, no truth in them. The non-reception of the veto to-night leads to the belief that the Democrats will resort to a fillibustering contest to-morrow in the House, for the purpose of keeping it until the expiration of the Congress on Monday next. This is hardly probable, as nothing substantial is to be gained by it. It is more than probable that they will try this game on the Tenure of Office Bill, the veto of which must also come in to-morrow. The Army Appropriation Bill will probably be subjected to a pocket veto, in consequence of the section prohibiting the removal of the headquarters of the General of the army from Washington, on his assignment to duty elsewhere, which the President deems unconstitutional, because it contravenes his authority as Commander-in-Chief. The bill has not yet reached him.

Again to-day all has been anxiety and speculation about the course the President shall pursue as to the Military Reconstruction Bill. Most extravagant speculations and stories have been told, among them the often repeated assertion that Mr. JOHNSON had agreed to sign the bill. It is scarcely necessary to say that these were mere rumors. Those who know the real facts are aware that from the first the President was decided on vetoing the bill, and that in his decision he was from the first supported by every member of the Cabinet except one. There is not the shadow of a foundation to the statement telegraphed from this city that Mr. JOHNSON has withheld his message to this, with the understanding that Democratic members would fillibuster the bill to the end of the session. For three days past not a single Democrat has had an interview with him, except Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, who, by the way, did not visit the President to advise him to sign the bill, as has been alleged. The object of the Senator from Maryland was to make suggestions as to the tone of message, and for no other purpose. His explanation of the delay in sending the message to Congress has been given in these dispatches, and when the message shall be read by the people, the document itself will present the best excuse, if any be needed, for its non-appearance at an earlier day. I can say positively, however, that the message will be delivered to Congress to-morrow. It is now in print, and the last revise of proof was sent to the printer at 10 o'clock to-night. It was read to the Cabinet to-day and approved. Several Democratic members have informed me that there is no intention on their part to delay the passage of the bill, and that there will be no fillibustering for that purpose.

The veto of the Tenure Office Bill will be sent to Congress with the Military Reconstruction Bill. Democrats will resist the passage of the former. Up to ten o'clock to-night the Army Appropriation Bill had not been received by the President. If it shall come to his hands in time it will be vetoed on account of the amendment, which wrests the control of the army from the Executive.

THE FURNITURE OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Deficiency Appropriation Bill being under consideration in the House Committee of the Whole this morning, Mr. RADFORD, of New-York, took occasion to revive the stories regarding the disappearance of furniture from the White House, and stated that the steward had informed him that valuables, to the amount of $30,000 were packed in trunks and boxes, and carried away after Mr. LINCOLN's death. Mr. FARNSWORTH asserted very plainly that the steward referred to had failed either to say or swear to any statement of that kind when examined by the Appropriation Committee. It was expected that some one from Illinois would reply to the base insinuations of Mr. RADFORD as they deserved, but aside from Mr. FARNSWORTH's contradiction, nothing was said. It is due to the parties interested to state that Mr. RADFORD's informant is apt to tell tales of a character to please his listeners, and is anxious to curry favor with the present occupants of the Executive Mansion, who are well-known to be unfriendly toward Mrs. LINCOLN.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

The Senate will to-morrow proceed to the election of a President *pro tempore* in place of Senator FOSTER whose term expires on Monday next. The Republicans of that body held a caucus to-day and nominated Senator WADE for that position by a vote of twenty-two against seven for Mr. FESSENDEN. It is rumored that the Democrats will vote for Mr. DOOLITTLE.

The Republican caucus for selecting candidates for officers of the next House will be held to-morrow night. There will be no contest on any of the offices probably but Doorkeeper and Postmaster. For the former three candidates are named, viz.: Capt. GOODENOW, the present occupant; O. S. BUXTON, his Chief Assistant, and Gen. LIPPINCOTT, of Illinois, who ran against LEWIS W. ROSS, Democrat, at the last election, and was defeated by a small majority. The New-York Delegation met this afternoon and resolved to present Capt. GOODENOW's name for reelection. The most prominent candidate for Postmaster is Col. GIVEN, the present occupant, who will probably be reelected.

Nearly all the new members of the Fortieth Congress have arrived in the city. Among them are Mess Van Wyck, Fox, Brooks, Lincoln, Robinson, Barnes and Churchill, of New-York; Hill and Halsey, of New-Jersey; Peters of Maine; Shanks, of Indiana; and Washburn and Hopkins, of Wisconsin. There will be about forty-five new members in the next House.

A WOMAN TO RECEIVE A CONSULAR APPOINTMENT.

Last November Mrs. FRANCIS LORD BOND, of New-York, filed an application for a Consular appointment in the State Department. It had been previously favorably indorsed by the President, and subsequently, when the Senate expressed itself as favorable to the idea of woman's suffrage, the applicant pushed her claims more earnestly. The matter was considered in Cabinet meeting, and the Administration has finally concluded to nominate her for some British port, and will send her name to the Senate as soon as she has prepared herself in accordance with the regulations of the State Department.

THE TAX BILL.

The Senate took up the Tax Bill this morning, and finished its consideration this evening. The only changes made from the recommendations of the Finance Committee were the reduction of the tax on cotton from three to two cents per pound and the placing of gas companies on the same footing as railroads, viz.: repealing the limitation clause of the present law, which provides that after the 30th of April they shall not be allowed to charge their tax to consumers. The public must still bear the burden. An effort was made to reduce the tax on whisky to $1 50 after the 1st of October, and to $1 after the 1st of April, 1868, but it did not succeed.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The Bankrupt Bill was reported from the Conference Committee in the House to-night, with a recommendation which, in effect, preserves all the prominent features of the original House bill. Mr. JENCKES explained the result of the recommendations, and Mr. MAYNARD, announcing enmity to its general principles, moved to lay it on the table. The motion was lost—yeas 71; nays 83. The friends of the measure exerted themselves to the utmost in its behalf, and Mr. JENCKES succeeded in changing quite a number of votes by his personal appeals. When the vote was announced, a motion to adjourn was offered, which, if carried, would have killed the bill, as it could not have been reached again. The first count on adjournment was a tie, 58 votes for and against, and the Speaker voting in the negative, attempted to save it. The ayes and noes were then called on the adjournment question, resulting 57 ayes and 90 noes. The previous question was then ordered, but Mr. STEVENS exhibiting a desire to fillibuster, Mr. DALE offered a motion to adjourn, for the purpose of flanking the movement to delay. It was lost in the roll-call proceeded on ordering the main question, resulting, yeas 86, nays 56. The bill was then passed—yeas 73, nays 71. Thus ended a struggle for a great principle, which has progressed in Congress for eleven years past, and to Mr. JENCKES belongs the credit of the victory, as he has been untiring in his efforts to secure its passage. As the Clerk read the names, it became evident that the vote was very close, and Mr. JENCKES again exerted himself in using his personal influence to change votes. Amid breathless silence the result was announced, when the friends of the bill broke out in loud applause.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

The House Judiciary Committee intend to report to-morrow on the impeachment of the President, but probably the report will not indicate the character of the testimony produced before the Committe. I learn from reliable source that Senators elect from Colorado were before the Committee for the purpose of proving that Mr. JOHNSON had made improper overtures to them while the bill for the admission of that Territory was pending, and that afterward witnesses proved a letter before the Committee, written by these would-be Senators themselves, making overtures to the President. I also learn that the character of the testimony thus far taken by the Committee is of the most irrelevant and flimsy nature, and scarcely rising to the dignity of hearsay evidence in any case. In fact, such testimony as would be rejected by a crossroads Magistrate's Court in a preliminary examination.

FALSE RUMORS.

A sensation paragraph about Cabinet changes, published in a New-York paper to-day, in which Mr. BLACK is named as successor of Mr. SEWARD, has no better foundation than idle curb-stone gossip of the capital.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President yesterday signed forty bills recently passed by Congress.

No nominations were sent to the Senate to-day.

REVENUE COLLECTOR FOR NEW-YORK.

My announcement of the nomination of T. E. SMITH, as Collector of the Eighth District, New-York, was premature. Mr. SMITH had been selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, and his name sent to the President, but conflicting influences afterward intervened, and there is now a halt in the programme.

Gov. Swann, of Maryland, Declines the United States Senatorship—Roll of Honor—Projected Expeditions—Nominations Confirmed—Army Matters.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 1.

Gov. SWANN, of Maryland, has declined the United States Senatorship, as stated to-day in a telegraph from that State.

ROLL OF HONOR.

The War Department has published another "Roll of Honor," being a pamphlet of two hundred and fifty-four pages, and containing the names of about fourteen thousand soldiers who died in defence of American union, interred in New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Oregon, Maryland, South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Missouri, the Military Division of the Mississippi and the Territory of Dakotah.

PROJECTED EXPEDITIONS.

Two circulars have been widely circulated, the one having in view an armed expedition to develope the mineral resources of Sonora and Mexico; the other, signed by Gen. H. CLAY CRAWFORD, his object being to organize a Liberating Army of Mexico. These movements do not receive the sanction of the Republican Government of Mexico, which regards them as injurious to the interests of that country.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED AND REJECTED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations of Postmasters:

Edwin S. Merrill, Winchendon, Mass.; Oliver Wood, Portsmouth, Ohio; Joseph Davis, Albany, N. Y.; Stephen H. Evans, Tidioute, Penn.; Anson S. Miller, Rock Island, Ill.; Levi H. Leib, Ashland, Penn.; Horace Chapin, Jacksonville, Ill.; Edwin M. Lucas, Iowa City, Iowa; Thomas Ireland, Annapolis, Md.; John Sleigh, Hagerstown, Md.; George Peak, Decatur, Ill.; John B. Walthall, Lynchburgh, Va.; John H. Trumbull, Monmouth, Ill.

Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise—John D. Park, New-Orleans, La.

Register of Land Office—James A. Shigley, Clarkesville, Ark.

United States Marshals—Albert Zelter, for the District of Oregon; Thomas B. Wallace, for the Western District of Missouri.

Consuls—A. G. Gill, of New-York, at Rheims, France; William L. Duff, of Illinois, at Glasgow.

United States District-Attorney—John A. Rush, for the Territory of Arizona.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Silas F. Smith, Twenty-third District, New-York; Charles Rinke, Third District, New-Hampshire; S. P. Sherman, Fifth District, Iowa; Peter McGough, Twentieth District, Pennsylvania.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—R. H. Carnahan, Seventh District of Illinois; C. C. Esty, Seventh District of Massachusetts; F. Z. Hubner, Sixth District of Pennsylvania; Curtis C. Gardner, Twenty-seventh District of New-York; George W. Alexander, Eighth District of Pennsylvania. All the above were confirmed, but the following were rejected, namely:

Postmasters—Jacob Lalade, Williamsport, Penn.; Joseph P. Cantwell, Elkton, Md.; Samuel Hoyt, Sparta, Wis.; Elwin L. Williams, Pekin, Ill.; Albert G. Tenaly, Brunswick, Me.; H. B. Grubb, Carlinville, Ill.; John J. Crouse, Muncey, Penn.; John B. Bass, Quincy, Mass.; Henry Glisno, Hazelton, Penn.; Daniel Brewster, Montrose, Penn.; Henry Quiltman, Norristown, Penn.; James Welch, Pittstown, Penn.; Samuel L. Gulick, Danville, Penn.; Edward Talbot, Elkcott's Mills, Md.; Jas. C. Boolidge, Warsaw, Ill.; Elizabeth C. Humphreys, Cootsville, Penn.; Jackson H. Kerlin, Middletown, Penn.; Samuel S. Richards, Saco, Me.; George J. L. Colby, Newburyport, Mass.

Governor of Washington Territory—George E. Cole.

United States Attorney for Washington Territory—Samuel Ward.

Secretaries of Territories—Elwood Evans, Washington Territory, and John P. Bruce, Montana Territory.

Superintendent of Indian Affairs—S. Dwight, Nebraska Territory.

Naval Officer—Thomas Grey, San Francisco, Cal.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—Franklin C. Smith, Fifth District Illinois; William C. Binney, Fifth District Massachusetts; Levi Sterling, Third District Wisconsin; John F. Belsterling, Third District Pennsylvania; J. R. Pease, Second District Wisconsin; Thomas H. Benton, Sixth District Iowa; David Barden, Sixth District Indiana.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—C. H. Meeks, Sixth District Illinois; E. J. Boardman, Sixth District Iowa; Austin H. Brown, Sixth District Indiana.

Collector of Customs—R. M. King, St. Marys, Ga.; Lewis C. Hunt, Miami, Ohio.

Appraiser of Merchandise—Antoine Marreri, New-Orleans, La.

Consul—Joseph S. de Agreda, of New-York, at Puerto Cabello.

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—John W. Boyle, Territory of Dakotah.

Indian Agent—Martin W. Chollar, for the Choctaws and Chickasaws.

ARMY MATTERS.

General Order No. 5 from the Military Division of the Pacific, under command of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, provides for the discontinuance of the District of Boise, in the Department of the Columbia. Fort Boise, Camp Lyons, Camp Winthrop, Camp C. F. Smith and Camp Warner will constitute the District of Owyhee. Camps McDermott and Winfield Scott, without being detached from the Department of California, will be subject to the orders of the commanding officer of the Owyhee District, as far as regards the guarding of the public roads and making expeditions against hostile Indians. Brevet Maj.-Gen. GEORGE CROOK, Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-third Infantry, is assigned to the command of the District of Owyhee. He will be at liberty to change his headquarters to any post in his District. No military officer in the Military Division of the Pacific will make any treaty with Indians without special authority from Gen. HALLECK's headquarters. All hostile Indians who may be captured or who may surrender will be held as unconditional prisoners of war, and be disposed of as may be hereafter directed. By direction of the President the following officers were recently detailed for a Board to relieve disabled officers, and were appointed to convene at San Francisco on the 5th of February or as soon thereafter as practicable for the examination of such officers as may be brought before it. Brevet Major-Gen. IRWIN McDOWELL, President; Brevet Col. W. H. French, Lieutenant-Colonel Second Artillery; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Charles McCormick, Surgeon; Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. C. Keeny, Surgeon; and Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. C. Tidball, Captain Second Artillery, will constitute the Board, which will adjourn on the completion of the cases before it, until again called together by the Commanding-General. By order of Major-Gen. HALLECK, commanding the Military Division of the Pacific. Second Lieut. R. S. DERUSSY is detached as Recorder of the Board.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

The Senate Republican caucus to-day nominated Senator WADE as President of the Senate *pro tem.* by acclamation. The election will take place to-day or to-morrow.

LIGHTHOUSES IN THE POTOMAC.

The Lighthouse Board has given notice that the upper and lower Cedar Point light-vessels will resume their stations in the Potomac River on the 10th inst., from which they were removed at the beginning of the Winter season. They will continue until cold weather.

LIQUOR FRAUDS.

The Government has detected numerous liquor frauds in distilleries by means of a newly invented saccharometer, and in consequence several distilleries have been seized and closed. The saccharometer used is patented.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, March 1.

Mr. POLAND presented the credentials of JUSTIN S. MORRILL, Senator-elect from Vermont, from March 4, 1867, to 1873. Ordered to be filed.

DUTY ON WOOL.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Finance Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the House bill to increase the duty on wool, and in lieu thereof reported a bill in the precise language of the wool sections of the Tariff Bill passed by the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN, in explaining the bill, at the request of Mr. GRIMES, stated that as the Tariff Bill had been defeated in the House, he thought it advisable to get that part of it passed which related to the woolen interest.

Mr. TRUMBULL raised the point that the bill could not be considered on the day it was reported.

Mr. SHERMAN said this was not a report from a Committee. He moved to discharge the Committee, and then introduced a bill on his own responsibility.

The Chair decided that a bill might be taken up to-day, but it required unanimous consent to consider it.

The bill was taken up.

Mr. HENDRICKS objecting to its consideration, Mr. SHERMAN appealed to the Senate to take a vote and decide for or against the wool tariff.

Mr. CRESSWELL asked if the Finance Committee had abandoned the rest of the Tariff Bill?

Mr. SHERMAN said he was not speaking for the Finance Committee, but if Senators desired to amend the bill by extending tariff on other articles, they could do so.

Several Senators inquired why not pass the House bill on the subject of wool.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that to pass the bill as it came from the House would be to abandon the rest of the tariff entirely by cutting off all chance of amendment. If the Senate agreed to the proposition of Mr. SHERMAN, it would go to the House and be amended there. The bill was read.

Mr. TRUMBULL said if any bill was to be passed he should greatly prefer the House bill. He had not had time to compare the House and Senate wool tariffs. His constituents were satisfied with the House bill, and he should therefore vote against any of the amendments. If the bill was amended it would go back to the House, and there perhaps the whole Tariff Bill would be put upon it as an amendment.

Mr. GRIMES said the intention of this movement was precisely what Mr. TRUMBULL intimated—to amend the bill by an increase of 20 per cent. on all articles.

Mr. SHERMAN moved, as an amendment to the House bill, the Senate provision in relation to carpets, in lieu of the House provisions.

Mr. TRUMBULL asked why not pass the House bill?

Mr. SHERMAN replied that he was in favor of doing so, but he did not believe there was a majority in the Senate with him.

Mr. CATTELL said he intended to offer an amendment, increasing the duties on all imported articles 20 per cent., except sugar, tea, molasses, coffee, lumber and railroad iron.

Mr. JOHNSON could not vote for the bill of the House, because to pass it would be to leave other interests, as deserving as the wool interest, entirely unprotected.

The Tariff Bill was laid aside at 1 o'clock, in accordance with an understanding arrived at last evening, that the vote on the Colorado Bill should be taken at that hour.

THE COLORADO BILL DEFEATED.

The bill to admit Colorado was taken up. The question was, shall it pass, the objections of the President notwithstanding.

The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougal, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Riddle, Saulsbury—19.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Brown, Fogg, Guthrie, Sumner—4.

Less than two-thirds having voted in the affirmative, the bill fails.

SUSPENSION OF RULES.

The customary orders suspending at this stage of the session certain rules requiring bills to be read in three separate days, was adopted.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print 5,000 copies of the report of the Smithsonian Institute, which was allowed.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

The Internal Revenue Bill came up as the unfinished business of last night.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment that on and after the 1st of September next, the tax on cotton shall be two cents per pound.

Mr. HENDERSON moved as a substitute for Mr. WILSON's amendment a provision that no tax should be levied on cotton grown after the passage of this act.

Mr. HENDERSON spoke in favor of the abolition of the cotton tax.

Mr. JOHNSON followed in a similar strain.

Mr. SPRAGUE said he had had experience in planting cotton within the past few years, and that he knew of no agricultural interest that offered such poor inducements as cotton.

The vote on Mr. HENDERSON's amendment to abolish the tax on all future crops of cotton was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Fowler, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Nesmith, Patterson, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Cattell, Conness, Creswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Grimes, Harris, Kirkwood, Morgan, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Ross, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson, Yates—19.

So the amendment was lost.

The question was then on Mr. WILSON's amendment to reduce the tax to 2 cents per pound.

To this Mr. POMEROY offered an amendment making a still further reduction to 1 cent.

Mr. SHERMAN said 1 cent a pound would hardly pay the expense of collecting the tax. It ought to be either 3 cents or nothing at all.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the tax on cotton last year yielded $14,000,000. He thought it might bear a reduction of 2 cents, but not below that.

The amendment of Mr. POMEROY was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fogg, Fowler, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane, Nesmith, Patterson, Pomeroy, Riddle, Ross, Sprague, Stewart, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Harris, Howard, Kirkwood, Morgan, Nye, Poland, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade—18.

The question then recurred on adopting Mr. WILSON's amendment as amended, so as to read, the tax on cotton shall be one cent per pound after the 1st of September next, which was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fogg, Foster, Fowler, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Nesmith, Patterson, Pomeroy, Riddle, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Howard, Kirkwood, Morgan, Nye, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade—18.

Mr. DIXON moved to put sewing-machines on the free list, which was disagreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment that tonnage duty on vessels shall be levied and paid annually, and when paid shall not be again assessed for a year, which was agreed to.

Mr. CATTELL moved to amend by inserting the words other than window-glass after the words in all manufactures of glass where they occur in a clause taxing such manufactures three per cent.

Mr. WILSON moved to put files and rasps on the free list. Disagreed to.

Mr. DAVIS moved to change the whisky tax so that it shall be $2 until October next, $1 50 until April, and $1 thereafter, which was disagreed to.

Mr. DAVIS moved an amendment to the administrative sections, the effect of which would be to remove the penalties for evading the Excise Laws, when it shall be evident there was no actual intention to defraud, and that the matter shall be decided as to this fact, by the Court where the case is tried, instead of by the Treasury Department after the trial, which was disagreed to.

Mr. HOWARD offered an amendment that this act shall not effect suits commenced under former acts, &c., which was adopted.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered an amendment that no suit in equity or otherwise for the purpose of restraining the assessment of any tax, shall be maintained in any Court, which was agreed to.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved an amendment to include syrup and molasses with refined sugars, and the product of sugar refineries to be taxed one and a half per cent. *ad valorem*; which was agreed to.

The bill was then reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate, when it was in order to ask for a separate vote on any amendment already adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, the following section was stricken from the bill. It had been adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

SECTION 32. That Spirits of Turpentine may be transferred without payment of the tax to a bonded warehouse established in conformity with law and Treasury regulations under such rules and regulations, and upon the execution of such transportation, bonds, or other security, as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, said bonds or other security to be taken by the Collector of the District from which such removal is made, and may be transported from such a warehouse to any bonded warehouse established as aforesaid, and may be drawn from bonded warehouse for consumption on payment of the tax, or removed for export to a foreign country without payment of tax, in conformity with the provisions of law relating to the removal of distilled spirits, all the rules, regulations and conditions of which, so far as applicable, shall apply to spirits of turpentine in bonded warehouses, and no drawback shall in any case be allowed upon any spirits of turpentine.

Mr. HOWARD asked a vote on striking horse rakes, horse powers, tedders, hames, scythe snathes, hay forks, hoes, and portable grinding mills from the free list.

The Senate refused to strike them out.

Potato hooks, pitchforks, manure, and spading forks were restored to the free list, as in the House bill. Leather of all kinds, and goat, deer, calf, kid, sheep, horse, hog, and dog skins, tanned or partially tanned, curried, finished, or in the rough, were stricken from the free list.

Mr. FESSENDEN asked for another vote on the proposition to reduce the cotton tax to one cent.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend the amendment, by making it two cents, and as amended, it was finally adopted.

Mr. NYE moved to amend the existing law in relation to the tax on gas companies, so that they shall be authorized to add the tax to price of existing contracts.

YEAS—Messrs. Cattell, Chandler, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fogg, Fowler, Harris, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, McDougal, Morgan, Nye, Patterson, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willy—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Conness, Cragin, Davis, Edmunds, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Kirkwood, Lane, Poland, Ross, Wilson—13.

So the amendment was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. CONNESS, the vote by which legs of piano-fortes were placed on the free list was reconsidered, and these articles were stricken from the free list.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. TRUMBULL made a report from the Conference Committee for the allotment of Judges of the Supreme Court, which was agreed to. The Senate bill is adopted by the Committee of Conference, the House receding from its amendments.

Pending further consideration of the Tax Bill, the Senate went into Executive session.

EVENING SESSION.

The Executive Session adjourned at 5:15, and the Senate reassembled at 7:30.

MORGAN'S INDIANA AND OHIO RAID.

Mr. LANE called up a House resolution extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims so as to cover cases arising under receipts given for army stores by the Quartermasters of the army under Gen. LEW. WALLACE during the MORGAN raid into Indiana and Ohio.

Mr. POMEROY while approving of the resolution, thought it ought to be extended to cover cases arising out of the invasion of Kansas.

After the debate the resolution was passed, and goes back to the House for concurrence in verbal amendments.

NATIONAL CAPITAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mr. MORRILL made a report from the Conference Committee on the bill to incorporate the National Capital Insurance Company of Washington, which was agreed to.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Internal Revenue Bill was taken up.

Mr. DAVIS renewed his amendment reducing the tax on whisky, prospectively fixing it at $2 to the 1st of October next, $1 50 to the 1st of April of 1868, and $1 thereafter. Disagreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Fowler, Gaines, Hendricks, Nesmith, Patterson, Ross, Saulsbury, Sprague, Trumbull, Wade, Williams—14.

NAYS—Cattell, Cragin, Creswell, Dixon, Edwards, Fessenden, Fogg, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Kirkwood, Morgan, Morrell, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Van Winkle, Wiley, Wilson.

Mr. CRESSWELL offered an amendment changing the tax on sheet lead, lead pipes and shot from 5 per cent. *ad valorem* to one-fourth of 1 per cent. per pound. The amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. SPRAGUE moved to include articles manufactured from cotton with articles manufactured from wool, on which a tax of 2¼ per cent. *ad valorem* shall be levied, which was disagreed to.

The bill was then read a third time and passed, and new goes to the House for concurrence in amendments.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS OF FORTIFICATIONS.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the bill making appropriations for the construction, preservation and repairs of certain fortifications for the year ending June 1, 1868.

It appropriates the following sums: For Fort Scammel, Portland, Maine, $50,000; for Fort Georges, on Hog Island Ledge, Portland, Maine, $50,000; for Fort Winthrop, Boston, Mass., $50,000; for Fort Warren, Boston, Mass., $50,000; for the Fort at the entrance of New-Bedford, Mass., Harbor, $30,000; Fort Schuyler, East River, N. Y., $50,000; for the Fort at Willitts' Point, opposite Fort Schuyler, N. Y., $50,000; for the fort on the site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, N. Y., $50,000; for the fort at Sandy Hook, N. J., $50,000; for the repairs at Fort Washington, on the Potomac River, $25,000; for Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Va., $50,000; for Fort Taylor, Key West and Florida, $50,000; for Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Tortugas, $50,000; for Fort Clinch, Amelia Island, Florida, $25,000; for the fort at Fort Point, San Francisco Bay, California, $50,000; for the fort at Lime Point, California, $50,000; for the fort at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Bay, California, $100,000; for Fort Preble, Portland Harbor, Maine, $50,000; for Fort McClay, Portsmouth Harbor, New-Hampshire, $50,000; for Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Mass., $50,000; for the survey of the northern and northwestern Lakes, $155,000; for Fort Montgomery, at the outlet of Lake Champlain, $25,000; for the purchase and repair of instruments, $10,000; for the purchase of sites now occupied and lands proposed to be occupied for permanent sea coast defences, provided that no such purchase shall be made except upon the approval of its expediency by the Secretary of War, and of the validity of the title by the Attorney-General, $50,000; for the purchase of sites now occupied by temporary sea coast defences, provided that no such purchase shall be made except upon the approval of its expediency by the Secretary of War, and the validity of the title by the Attorney-General; $25,000 for the construction and repairs of barracks and quarters for engineer troops at the depot of engineer supplies near St. Louis, Mo.

The following section was stricken out of the bill as it came from the House:

SEC. 2. That there shall not be over 50 per centum of the foregoing appropriations expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, and the residue thereof shall not be expended till otherwise ordered.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment, which was adopted, authorizing the detail of three officers of the army and three of the navy to test the power of resistance of stone fortifications against the heavy guns of the iron-clad navy.

Mr. MORGAN offered an amendment which was adopted, appropriating $250,000 for the construction of a barrack at Wilkes' Point, New-York, for the Engineer corps.

The bill was then passed.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Naval Appropriation Bill was then taken up. The important items of it were published in the House proceedings of Wednesday. The Committee recommended the striking out of a paragraph in the House bill directing the Secretary of the Navy to accept a deed of gift when offered by the State of Connecticut, of a tract of land on the Thames River, near New-London, Conn., with a water front not less than a mile in length, for naval purposes.

Mr. GRIMES moved to amend the amendment by authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept a title to a tract of land from any city or State or county to be used for naval purposes, provided such acceptance shall not imply any obligation on the part of the United States to occupy the same or expend money on it.

Mr. FOSTER moved to amend by adding that the principle herein contained shall apply to the occupation of League Island. [Laughter.] Adopted.

The amendment of Mr. GRIMES as amended was disagreed to, and the proposition to strike out the section of the House bill was disagreed to.

Mr. MORGAN offered an amendment, which was agreed to, appropriating $8,500 for the Naval Laboratory at New-York.

Mr. HENDRICKS offered an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to make a further exchange with the City of Brooklyn for some land lying between the Navy-yard and that city, which was adopted.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to strike out the following proviso: Provided that the offices of Civil Engineer, Master Machinist, Master Carpenter, Master Joiner, Master Blacksmith, Master Boiler-maker, Master Sail-maker, Master Plumber, Master Painter, Master Caulker, Master Laborer and NavalStorekeeper, be, and the same are hereby, established in connection with the Navy-yards at Kittery, Me., Charlestown, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., Philadelphia, Penn., and Washington, D. C., and that the persons selected to fill the several offices hereby established shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall have the immediate supervision and direction of the work to be performed in their several departments, with authority to select and discharge such workmen as the necessities of the subject may require, subject always to the approval of the commandant of the navy-yard to which they are attached.

Mr. GRIMES spoke in favor of striking this out, and, after further debate,

Mr. HOWE moved an amendment that the offices named shall be filled, whenever a vacancy may exist hereafter, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, which was agreed to.

The question was then on striking out the proviso as amended, and it was stricken out.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved an amendment that naval storekeepers shall hereafter be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Seeate. Agreed to.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment that no workingman in the Navy-yards shall be compelled to pay money for political purposes, or discharged for political opinions.

Mr. LANE moved to amend by requiring that money already paid by the workmen for elections shall be paid back, and no statute of limitations shall prevail. [Laughter.] Subsequently Mr. LANE said that as there was a difference of opinion among his political friends upon the subject of his amendment, he would withdraw it.

Mr. WILSON's amendment was agreed to—Yeas 20, nays 9. The bill was then passed.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to take up the Tariff Bill, which was under discussion this morning.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved to reconsider that vote by which the Senate passed the bill establishing a depot of education. The motion was disagreed to.

Mr. HENDERSON made a report from the Committee on Conference on the Indian Appropriation Bill, which was agreed to.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

The Senate insisted on its amendment to the Internal Revenue Bill, and agreed to the conference asked for by the House.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate also insisted on its amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill, and agreed to a Committee of Conference.

JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation Bill, made a report that the Committee had been able to agree on all the amendments, except those relating to the salories of the District Judges, extra compensation of certain House employes, and increased salaries to certain employes of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate further insisted on its amendments, and called for another Conference Committee.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff Bill was resumed. The question was on adding to the bill composed of the wool sections of the measure now pending an amendment increasing the duties on all other articles, except tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, lumber, coal and railroad iron, twenty per cent., to go into effect ten days after date.

Without action, the Senate, at 12:30 o'clock, adjourned, to meet at 11 A. M. to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE APPOINTED.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Committees of Conference, as follows: On the Bankrupt Bill, Messrs. Jenckes, Dawes, and Dawson; on Compound-Interest Notes, Messrs. Price, Stevens, and Pomeroy; on the Transfer of the Indian Bureau, Messrs. Kasson, Schenck, and Windom; on Reorganization of the Western Land Districts, Messrs. Julian, Donnelly, and Taber; on Supreme Court Allotment, Messrs. Wilson of Iowa, Williams, and Radford; on Indian Appropriation Bill, Messrs. Kasson, Windom, and Niblack; on Legislative Appropriation Bill, Messrs. Farnsworth, Woodbridge, and Eldridge.

CORRECTION OF THE JOURNAL.

Mr. DAVIS correcting the journal, stated that he had voted last night in favor of concurring in the Senate amendments on the Compound-Interest Note Bill, but that his name was not recorded. The journal was corrected accordingly.

NEW ASSAY OFFICES.

The bill to establish certain assay offices instead of branch mints at Denver, Colorado, Charlotte, N. C., and Dahlonega, Ga., which was up yesterday, was then taken up and passed.

THE OLD TARIFF BILL.

Mr. ALLEY asked leave to introduce a joint resolution to repeal that paragraph of section five of the Tariff Bill of, June 30, 1866, which imposes a tax of ten per cent. on castings, mohair cloth, or other manufactures of cloth fit for shoes, slippers, &c.

Mr. SPALDING objected.

LAWS OF NEW MEXICO.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution legalizing the laws of the Territory of New-Mexico in the session between the 3d of December, 1866, and 3d of February, 1867, signed by W. J. ARNY, the same as if they had been signed by the Governor. Which was passed.

NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO RIVER.

Mr. FINCK, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported back the memorial in reference to the navigation of the Ohio River, and the Committee was discharged from its further consideration.

CALIFORNIA RAILROAD.

On motion of Mr. HIGBY, the Committee on Public Lands was discharged from the further consideration of the bill granting aid to the Stockton and Copperopolis, California, Railroad Company.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House then at 11:40 went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. ALLISON in the chair.

On the Deficiency Bill the Speaker had first designated Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, to occupy the chair, but that gentleman excused himself on the ground of constant business as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

The bill appropriates a little over eleven and a half millions, the following being the principal items:

Deficiencies on account of pensions, for army widows and others, $10,000,000.

For navy widows and orphans, $70,000.

For Capitol extension, viz.: Models for bronze doors, $8,940; material for and casting same, $20,860; eight monolithic columns, $11,200; ventilating, $9,000.

Arrears due to United States Marshals, &c., for taking the eighth census, $57,000; for settling Indians on reservations, &c., $80,000; repairing and furnishing Executive Mansion, $35,000; aiding the American Colonization Society to encourage emigration to Liberia, $50,000; opening channel of the River Thames, near Norwich, Conn., $36,000; Department of State for dispatches over the Atlantic Cable, $30,000; permanent beacons in the Lower Bay of New-York, $45,000; for Copyright, &c., of American Coast Pilot, $20,000.

The second section directs Collectors to levy 12 cents per cask on merchandise exported, and on which a drawback is allowed; and directs the refunding to the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company, the duty paid on foreign coal consumed by the Company, without the United States, and never delivered on shore in the United States.

The third section fixes the salary of gaugers at New-York at $2,000, provided that sum does not exceed the amount of fees earned by them.

The eighth section appropriates $900,000 to carry into effect a treaty with the Choctaw Indians.

The bill having been read for information, the Clerk proceeded to read it by sections for amendment.

Mr. SCOFIELD moved to strike out the appropriation of $8,940 for models for bronze doors for the Capitol. He said they were a nuisance, only serving to block up the way. If they were deposited in the Museum, he would have no objections. [Laughter.]

Mr. RICE (of Maine) said he understood they were for the Senate wing, and he suggested that the Senate might have a present of the bronze doors on the House side.

Mr. FARNSWORTH spoke in the same tone about the bronze doors. He said it was a very great piece of absurdity, and he should not have any more of it.

Mr. HILL concurred in what had been said about the utter uselessness of those doors which he said stood in the way with prongs sticking out of them to catch people as they passed, beside having to pay a watchman to prevent people stealing the stealable portion of those doors.

Both paragraphs for bronze doors were struck out.

Mr. CONKLING asked for information about the item of $11,200 for eight monolithic columns.

Messrs. STEVENS and MAYNARD gave the required information. These were columns for the south wing of the Capitol, and it was deemed better to have each composed of a single stone than of pieces.

Mr. CHANLER moved an amendment, to be added as a proviso to the clause for Census Marshals: that in this or any other Appropriation Bill no money should be paid to any officer of the Government who was a member of any political club or partisan organization, and made a speech in enforcement of his views.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. KASSON moved an amendment to the same clause, providing that no money under it should be paid to, or on account of, any claimant who participated in the late rebellion, or gave it aid or comfort, which was adopted.

Mr. GARFIELD moved an appropriation of $20,000 for the expenses of the Commission appointed by the President to visit the Indian country near Fort Phil Kearny, to investigate the recent massacre there.

Mr. WINDOM sustained the amendment, and said that one of two things would have to be done with these Indians; either adopt a policy that would pacify them, or adopt the policy of Gen. SHERMAN, who, in his letter to Gen. GRANT said: "We must act with vindictive earnestness against the Sioux, even to their extermination—men, women and children. Nothing else will reach the root of the case." He himself favored at least an attempt to keep the Indians at peace.

The discussion took a somewhat wide range, bringing up the question as between military and civil superintendence of the Indians. Finally, the amendment was rejected, on which Mr. WINDOM's commentary was: "Well, go ahead and assassinate all the Indian women and children."

Mr. GARFIELD moved an appropriation of $25,000 for the purchase of CARPENTER's painting of the "First Reading of President LINCOLN's Proclamation of Emancipation."

Mr. SCOFIELD made the point of order against the amendment, and the objection was sustained.

Mr. PRICE moved to strike out the appropriation of $35,000 for completing the repairs of and furnishing the Executive mansion, remarking that $30,000 had been appropriated last session for the same purpose. It was a wicked and wasteful expenditure.

Mr. CONKLING corrected Mr. PRICE by saying that Congress had already appropriated $76,000 for the Executive mansion. If any one would invent a plan to make the Executive mansion wholesome, inside and outside, he would vote almost any amount for it.

A member suggested the clearing out of the occupant.

Mr. CONKLING said that, unfortunately, that could not be done by making appropriations.

Mr. KASSON remarked that most of the appropriations made last session had gone to pay for what had been rendered necessary in consequence of a former management of the Executive mansion. A great deal of the property of the mansion had disappeared, and the house had been left almost stripped of its valuable furniture. This appropriation was, in fact, to pay for property that was now in the Executive mansion. If not paid it must be returned. That was the whole story. He believed that there never had been so excellent management of the Executive mansion as existed there to-day. Owing to a deficiency in the number of attendants, a good deal of property had been destroyed by casual visitors cutting off pieces of lace curtains, &c., as mementoes until the mansion had become, eighteen months ago, more dilapidated than it had ever been before. A quite lengthy discussion of the subject ensued, in the course of which it was stated that $76,000 had already been expended for this purpose; and Mr. STEVENS said the amount was twice that sum.

Mr. RADFORD asked Mr. PRICE what amount of property had been taken away by its late occupants in the ninety trunks that had been sent from it.

Mr. PRICE could not answer that question, as it depended entirely on the size of the trunks, their contents, &c.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, referring to that insinuation, declared that it was all newspaper rumors, which were shown at the time to be false and without foundation. Many of those boxes had been banquet-boxes sent to the officers of the army.

Mr. RADFORD said he had not relied on mere newspaper reports, but on the authority of the steward of the White House, who packed the trunks with the different kinds of goods. He said that more than $30,000 of the amount appropriated had gone to pay for back indebtedness and for goods that had been carried away in these trunks.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Not at all; by no manner of means.

Mr. RADFORD—I assert it here and I defy contradiction.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Where did you see the testimony of the steward.

Mr. RADFORD—I had the statement from his own mouth.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—We had the steward to testify before the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. RADFORD—Yes, and he swore to the fact before the Committee.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—There never was a greater mistake than that. He never swore to anything of the kind.

In the further course of the discussion, Mr. BOUTWELL made some emphatic remarks in favor of returning the property that had been ordered without authority, and letting the disgrace of it fall on those who were responsible for it.

Mr. KASSON, in reply, said that he regretted that the gentleman from Massachusetts (BOUTWELL) should have revived the scandal of the last session on this subject. The sums had been appropriated; had been used in a large part to pay prior expenditures. He would not go further in this unfortunate subject, for he did not believe, to use the phrase of a certain newspaper, "in washing the dirty linen of the Republic in the eyes of the world." He wished the Committee simply to understand that the object of the appropriation had been authorized, but that the expenditure had exceeded the amount authorized, and the only question was whether Congress would now foot the bills, or would leave unpaid the parties who furnished the property and performed the work.

Mr. NIBLACK, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, had been deputed to examine the condition of the White House, and he related how dilapidated and unfurnished it had been found when the present occupants came into possession, they having been forced to go into the city and buy table linen, bed linen, &c.

Finally debate was closed, and the Committee was brought to a vote on the proposition.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to add a proviso that no further payments should be made, on any account, for repairing or furnishing the Executive Mansion, until such accounts were submitted to a Joint Committee of Congress, and approved, which was disagreed to.

The question recurred on Mr. PRICE's motion to strike out the clause as amendment, which was rejected—yeas, 44; nays, 53.

Mr. CONKLING rose to move a *pro forma* amendment, and addressed an inquiry to Mr. STEVENS.

Mr. HILL asked whether debate had not been closed by order of the House.

Mr. CONKLING suggested that, as Mr. HILL had occupied one or two minutes of his (Mr. CONKLING's) time, the gentleman from Indiana would please sit down, and allow him (Mr. CONKLING) to finish the remark he was about to make when interrupted.

Mr. HILL, rising a few minutes afterward, remarked to Mr. CONKLING that if he wished to celebrate his withdrawal from this House by an exhibition of insolence, he was entitled to all the credit he could get out of it. He had not intended anything derogatory of the gentleman's right to be heard, and he though his remark very unbecoming.

Mr. CONKLING declared that he did not know what remark the gentleman from Indiana had referred to, and if he was talking merely for the pleasure of hearing the sound of his voice, he could understand his object. The only remark he could think of was a suggestion of a gentleman from Indiana, after he had occupied two or three minutes of his time, that he would go along if the question was settled. If the gentleman from Indiana was so thin skinned as to take offence at that he must regret it, that was all.

Mr. RADFORD remarked, laughingly, on the Democratic side of the House, that the apology was ample and should be accepted.

In the further consideration of the bill, Mr. SCHENCK called attention to the repetition of similar items in all these appropriation bills to be expended by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and declared that he did not believe either in the efficiency or honesty of that officer, and as to his poetical accomplishments, he was as good an officer as he was a poet. [Laughter.]

Mr. THAYER moved to strike out the paragraph appropriating $50,000 to aid the American Colonization Society in furnishing conveyance and support to such parties as desired to emigrate to Liberia. The time was, he said, when this scheme commended itself to the judgment and support of many prominent men; but time, which tested all things, had shown the utter impracticability of the scheme. He could not better illustrate it than by relating an anecdote. At a State dinner given not long since in Liberia, the Liberian flag was displayed, bearing the inscription, "Love of Liberty brought us here." Yes, remarked a high officer of that Government, repeating the motto, "and want of money keeps us here." [Laughter.] He characterized the scheme as having been a total failure.

Mr. MAYNARD opposed the motion to strike out the appropriations, and argued that the colonization of Liberia was a success and not a failure. The present Attorney-General of Liberia was a native of Tennessee. He had recently revisited this country, and the result was that the town in which he (MAYNARD) lived, some 150 colored people had since emigrated there.

Mr. DAVIS moved to amend the clause by adding the proviso that no part of the appropriation should be expended until the existing laws of the Republic of Liberia are repealed, which exclude white men from the right of suffrage, on account of color. [Laughter from both sides of the House.]

Mr. MAYNARD opposed Mr. DAVIS' amendment, and commended the policy of the Liberians in excluding the ravenous man-stealing white race from all political influences among them.

Mr. KELLY was in favor of striking out the appropriations, because it would be a double folly to aid in sending laborers out of this country where their labor was so much needed. He would gladly, out of a full treasury, vote $50,000 yearly in support of this grand experiment to christianize and civilize the hundred millions of Africans; but in view of the present financial condition of the country, he did not feel justified in doing so.

Mr. GRINNELL opposed the appropriation on the same general grounds that Mr. KELLEY had taken. He thought that when the Liberian heard of the great principles of the Reconstruction Bill, placing the late slave on an equality with his former master and oppressor, he would clasp his hands for joy, and look longingly for the first vessel that would touch the shores of Liberia, and bring him back to this country. As an Abolitionist of twenty years standing, he was ready to say that a white man was as good as a negro if he behaved himself.

Mr. SPALDING favored the appropriation, stating that it was to enable the Colonization Society to transport eleven hundred colored people, who were anxious to emigrate to Liberia, and were pressing their claims upon the Society. He denied that the colonization scheme was a failure.

The further consideration of this bill was, at the suggestion of Mr. STEVENS, postponed till this evening, in order to let the business of the morning hour be proceeded with.

CALIFORNIA RAILROAD.

On motion of Mr. BLAINE the rules were suspended by a two-thirds vote, the morning hour postponed and the business on the Speaker's table taken up and disposed of as follows:

The Senate bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from San Francisco to Humboldt Bay, California.

Mr. McRUER briefly explained the bill, which gives only the usual grant of ten sections of land on each side of the road, which would be about 240 miles in length. In reply to the question of Mr. CHANLER, Mr. McRUER stated that all the mineral lands were reserved to the Government, except the iron and coal lands, and that cinnebar or quicksilver was regarded as a mineral, and therefore reserved.

Mr. HIGBY spoke in favor of the bill, describing the land in its present condition as worthless, there not being a wagon road in the County of Humboldt leading to any adjoining county.

Mr. JULIAN, as Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, said that facts had come to his own knowledge since the last session which prevented him now from giving his support to the bill. Very many remonstrances had been made against it on account of the extent of the grant; and owners of land tracts had been here in Washington urging the passage of the bill on account of its effects on their private fortunes.

Mr. McRUER denied having heard of any remonstrance or opposition to the bill from California, although he had heard a remonstrance against it from a party in Detroit who never had been in California.

Mr. ROSS, after some debate, moved the reference of the bill to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. DELANO moved to lay the bill on the table.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was laid on the table.

UNITED STATES PRISONERS.

The Senate bill in reference to persons imprisoned under sentence for offences against the laws of the United States, allowing a deduction of one month in each year's imprisonment for good conduct. Passed.

A JAIL FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Senate bill to amend the act of June 25, 1866, authorizing the construction of a jail in the District of Columbia, passed.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

The Senate bill to prevent the absence of Territorial officers from their official duties. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

THE STREETS OF WASHINGTON.

The Senate bill to authorize the Corporation of Washington to reduce the width and improve the avenues and streets of the city, providing for widening the sidewalks and leaving planted walks in the centre of the widest streets.

Mr. INGERSOLL explained and advocated the bill, showing that the streets were so wide that they could not be paved by the property owners.

Mr. DAWES opposed it as calculated to destroy the symmetry of the plan on which the city had been laid out, a plan beautiful in itself and worthy of the capital of the nation, and also as crowning a scheme to enlarge building lots on the streets.

After some further discussion the bill was referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia,

RAILROADS IN MICHIGAN.

Senate bill to extend the time for the reversion of the United States lands granted to aid in the construction of railroads in Michigan. After some explanations by Mr. UPSON the bill was passed.

PRIVATE RELIEF.

Senate bill for the relief of HENRY GREATHOUSE and SAMUEL KELLY. Referred to the Post-office Committee.

RAILROADS IN CALIFORNIA.

Senate bill for the grant of land to California to aid in the construction of certain railroads.

Mr. BIDWELL explained and advocated the bill and deprecated the efforts that were being made by New-York capitalists to defeat it.

Mr. JULIAN, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, stated that that Committee had examined the bill, found it an extraordinary one, and agreed to report against it. He would move to lay it on the table.

Mr. ROSS inquired whether it would not be more for the interest of California to reserve her waste lands for actual settlement.

Mr. BIDWELL replied that actual settlers would not take up these lands for homesteads within forty years.

Mr. ROSS then put the question why a railroad company wanted these lands if they were of such little value.

Mr. BIDWELL intimated in reply that the Company could borrow money to build the road with more facility if it had a land grant from the Government.

Mr. MAYNARD inquired of Mr. BIDWELL whether he wanted the grant of land in order to hoodwink capitalists in New-York.

Mr. BIDWELL did not think that would be right.

After some further discussion on the same, Mr. CONKLING moved to lay the bill on the table, which disposition was immediately made of it.

CITIES AND TOWNS ON PUBLIC LANDS.

Senate bill for the relief of inhabitants of cities and towns on the public lands.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, moved a substitute, the purport of which is to authorize the corporate authorities of towns settled on the public lands to enter them at the Land-office at the minimum price, for the benefit of the corporation.

The substitute was agreed to, and the bill as amended passed.

THE RIGHTS OF VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee of Conference on the bill declaring and fixing the rights of volunteers as a part of the Army, made a report, which was agreed to.

CREDENTIALS PRESENTED.

Mr. CAMPBELL presented the credentials of Mr. CHRISTIE, member elect from the Sixth District of Georgia, and Mr. TRIMBLE like credentials from Mr. CHILTON, member elect from Texas.

The House at 4:30 o'clock took a recess till 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at 7½ o'clock.

DISMISSAL OF UNION SOLDIERS.

Mr. LAFLIN, from the Committee on Printing, reported back the memorial of the Soldiers and Sailors Union of Washington, which charged that discharged Union soldiers had been, without cause, dismissed from employment, stating that there was no foundation for the charge, and that the gentleman who filled the office of Superintendent of Public Printing had performed his duties most faithfully, patriotically and satisfactorily.

THE TAX ON MOHAIR CLOTH.

Mr. ALLEY asked leave to introduce the joint resolution, which had been objected to this morning, to-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WOODBURN GRANGE. A Story of English Country Life. By WILLIAM HOWITT. Philadelphia: PETERSON.

WILLIAM HOWITT is one of the few veterans in literature who cherish in old age the healthy fondness for rural scenery and rural life which marked the productions of his earlier authorship. Familiar with English country life in all its phases, his works are the genial records of forms of society and developments of character in many respects unlike the rural communities of the United States. For complicated plots he substitutes a quiet growth far removed from the sensational, and interesting only to those who find pleasure in truth and nature. To those who remember his *Visits to Remarkable Places*, his *Rural Life of England*, and the other books on which his reputation mainly rests, it is hardly necessary to say that he is less of a novelist, in the popular sense of the term, than a graphic delineator and a faithful chronicler of conditions of society which derive much of their attractiveness from their contrast to our own. Himself a man of the people, sharing their struggles after emancipation from feudal forms, and sympathizing heartily with the progress of the English masses toward a higher civilization than comports with the dominion of a hereditary aristocracy, his stories rest upon a substratum of liberal thought and feeling which must always commend itself to American readers. *Woodburn Grange* exemplifies the traits of its author's character to which we have adverted. It can have no charms for those who imagine that a novel without marital infidelity is dull, and a story not tributary to lust intolerably insipid. It is what it purports to be, "A Story of English Country Life," with incidental and instructive glimpses of labor-life in a great manufacturing town, and of the contest which still goes on between the moneyed class born of thrifty industry and manufacturing enterprise and the fading representatives of an exclusive, territorial class. The story centres in the neighborhood of Nottingham, where WILLIAM HOWITT formerly plied the vocation of a dispenser of drugs. He was a Radical in those days, as he is still; battling in his *History of Priestcraft* against the pretensions of the established Church, and portraying the iniquities of the English game laws, as he continues to do in *Woodburn Grange*. His descriptions of scenery and home intercourse—of life among the rich, and battles for bread and air waged by the poor—of the progress made under the influence of liberal ideas—and of the relations of classes in a country where caste dominates almost as insolently as in Hindostan—are vivid and effective. We know of nothing more thoroughly English since GEORGE ELIOT's novels. And though, as we have said, we cannot recommend *Woodburn Grange* to the lovers of highly seasoned literature, its freshness and fidelity insure for it an extended welcome.

OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. By CHARLES DICKENS, with original illustrations by S. EYTINGE, Jr. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

This "Diamond Edition" of DICKENS has proved to be the leading success of the season, as may be inferred from the fact that during the month since the appearance of the initial volume—the *Pickwick Papers*—no less than nine thousand copies have been sold, and with each addition to the series the demand must, as a matter of course, increase. *Our Mutual Friend* is by far the most popular of the recent productions of DICKENS, and a proper appreciation of the taste of the novel reading public is shown by giving it the second place upon the list. Everything that was said in commendation of the *Pickwick Papers* may be repeated of *Our Mutual Friend*, for in all the details of typographical arrangement, one is the precise counterpart of the other. There is the same small, but clearly cut type, and the mechanical work of printing has been done with that conscientious care which was exhibited in the *Pickwick Papers*. Every reader of the story will testify to the accuracy with which Mr. EYTINGE has interpreted Mr. DICKENS' ideas. Some of the engravings lack force and individuality, but most of them reproduce the different characters with admirable fidelity. The "Bird of Prey," "Podsnappery," "Rogue Ridenhood and Miss Pleasant at Home," and "Cherub and the Lovely Woman" are among the most felicitous illustrations ever given in any edition of DICKENS. Each succeeding volume of this series makes it more apparent that this is to be the popular edition of this popular author.

THE HUGUENOT GALLEY SLAVE. Being the autobiography of a French Protestant, condemned to the galleys for the sake of his religion. Translated from the French of JEAN MARTEILHE. New-York: LEYPOLDT & HOLT.

This little work has had a remarkable history. It is, as it purports to be, an actual autobiography. Originally published at Rotterdam in 1757, it was translated in the following year by OLIVER GOLDSMITH, who concealed his identity under the pseudonym James Willington. In a few years it passed out of print and was forgotten, until in 1864, when it came to the notice of a French *litterateur*, who republished it in Paris. The autobiographer is JEAN MARTEILHE, who was born at Bergerac, a small town in the Province of Perigord, in 1684. He was one of those unfortunates who failed to escape by flight from France the fearful penalties with which LOUIS XIV. threatened those Protestants who did not abjure their faith upon his infamous revocation, in 1665, of the edict of Nantes. In his seventeenth year, while attempting to escape from the French territory he was apprehended and sentenced to the galleys. The story of the hardships and sufferings which he endured and of the perils which he escaped during the thirteen years succeeding his sentence is told with that charming quaintness and simplicity which reproduces more vividly than an ambitious narrative could do the trials which martyrs to the faith then endured. There is, moreover, enough of adventure in the record to make the story, in parts, exciting as well as painfully interesting.

THE LAST WARNING CRY, with reasons for the hope that is in me. By Rev. JOHN CUMMING, D. D., F. R. S. E. New-York: G. W. CARLETON & Co.

Dr. CUMMING gives us the cheerful assurance that this work exhausts all he has to "write or say" on the fulfillment of prophecy. He adheres to the solution he has given "of the exhaustion of the great chronological epochs of prophecy as alike the most probable, the most satisfactory and the most fully justified by induction from events." He adds: "How soon after 1867 the Redeemer will return and take the kingdom, and reign over all the earth, I cannot say. But this I may say, we should *then*, if never before, have our lamps ready, and oil in our vessels, and our ears open to the voice that will be one day and may be any day heard sounding from the skies." This puts the whole matter in so indefinite a shape that Dr. CUMMING would have consulted his own reputation if, before uttering this "last warning cry," he had dismounted from his tripod and formally abjured the self-assumed character of a prophet. It is, however, a relief to know that we are to have no more of his dismal prognostications.

THE AMERICAN GARDENER'S ASSISTANT. In three parts, containing complete practical directions for the cultivation of vegetables, flowers, fruit trees and grapevines. By THOMAS BRIDGEMAN. New edition, revised, enlarged and illustrated. By S. EDWARDS TODD. New-York: WILLIAM WOOD & Co.

Mr. BRIDGEMAN is well known as a practical gardener and seedsman, and this volume, which embodies the results of his own experience and observations, has long been recognized as one of the most valuable of this very useful class of works. It is divided into three parts, the first being devoted to kitchen gardening, the second to directions for the cultivation of fruit, and the third to the flower garden. The illustrations are all practical, and they are sufficiently numerous to add to the value of the work, which has been brought down to the latest dates by careful revision.

OUT OF HARNESS. Sketches Narrative and Descriptive. By THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D. New-York: ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS.

Most, if not all, of the sketches in this volume originally appeared in a foreign religious publication of which Dr. GUTHRIE is editor. They comprise "Sketches of the Cowgate" with miscellaneous papers descriptive of the "Streets of Paris," &c., &c. All the papers are plain and unpretending in style, but they embody very many instructive facts, and a vein of religious sentiment runs through them which reflects the spirit in which they were written. The admirers of Dr. GUTHRIE will be interested to know that he will visit this county in April as one of a deputation from the Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland to the Presbyterian Churches of this country.

A ROSARY FOR LENT; OR, DEVOTIONAL READINGS, ORIGINAL AND COMPILED. By the author of "Rutledge." New-York: G. W. CARLETON & Co.

The title of this volume explains its character happily and completely. It contains passages of prose and poetry very judiciously selected from favorite religious authors, and is printed and bound in a style which will make it acceptable as a gift-book, while it is, of course, specially adapted to the season.

Literary Items.

—The "Agathynian Club," an organization of gentlemen having a passion for sumptuously printed volumes has just produced at the Bradstreet Press a *fac simile* reprint of the Sixth London edition of *Advice to the Officers of the British Army*. The work, which is attributed to Capt. GROSE, the author of several similar publications, is a very keen satire. It first appeared in London in 1783, and having run rapidly through several editions was in the same year republished in Philadelphia. It is now reproduced in a style which does credit to the well-known press from which it is issued. Not so much can be said for the manner in which it is edited. The preface is well enough, but the notes are neither wise nor witty, and taken together they may be set down as simply impertinent.

—A manual specially designed for the use of teachers, and which ought to be highly prized by all of that class who have any ambition to be thoroughly grounded in mathematical science, has just been published by Messrs. A. S. BARNES & Co. It is entitled *Outlines of Mathematical Science*, and is in fact an abridgement, with some modifications, by Prof. CHARLES DAVIS (long an instructor at West Point) of his own larger work, *Logic and Utility of Mathematics*. It is very clear in its explanations and definitions, and will be found exceedingly useful by all who are called on to give instruction in this branch of science.

Mr. A. J. JOHNSON, the enterprising publisher of "Carpenter's Emancipation Proclamation," has brought out a little book called *The Picture and the Men*, which is given to every purchaser of the engraving. It sketches the life of Mr. CARPENTER, and also gives brief accounts of the different members of Mr. LINCOLN's Cabinet, who appear in the picture. The work, which is compiled by Mr. FRED. B. PERKINS, is an excellent key to the engraving.

—The sixtieth number of the *Rebellion Record* cannot be called very entertaining reading, since it is occupied for the most part with a summary of military legislation by Congress. Besides this, there are reports of the battle of Fredericksburgh, by Gens. LONGSTREET, ANDERSON, McLAWS, &c., &c. As illustrations, steel engravings of President JOHNSON and Brevet Brig.-Gen. JAMES A. EKIN are given.

In the Word: The House of Israel, published by ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, the author of the *Wide, Wide World*, expands in a plain but attractive manner parts of the Old Testament Bible history. The dialogue form is assumed as the best adapted to the purpose aimed at, and illustrations are given where they can make the text clearer. The book is one which parents will be glad to put in the way of their children.

—Mr. ARTHUR J. PEABODY, a nephew of Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, has been admitted as a partner in the firm of CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co. Mr. PEABODY was formerly connected with a paper published in Zanesville, Ohio, but has for some months past been engaged in the educational department of the firm of which he has now become a member.

—Messrs. BLELOCK & Co. have published *A Practical Homœopathic Treatise on the Diseases of Women and Children*. The work is by HENRY MINTON, M. D., a well-known homœopathic physician in Brooklyn, and is intended "for intelligent heads of families and students in medicine."

—*Kaloolah*, an exciting novel, by Dr. W. S. MAYO, which was widely popular when it originally appeared, sixteen or seventeen years ago, has just been republished by Messrs. G. P. PUTNAM & SON. It will be new to nine-tenths of the present generation of novel readers.

—H. B. DURAND publishes *Readings for every day in Lent, compiled from the writings of Bishop Jeremy Taylor*. The work of compilation has been performed by the author of *Amy Herbert*, and other religious works which have been especially popular with the young.

—A new edition of STORMES' excellent manual, *Easy German Reading After a New System*, edited by EDWARD A. OPPEN, has just been issued by Messrs. LEYPOLDT & HOLT. Those who wish to learn to read this language will find an admirable help in this little book.

—*The Lady's Friend* (Philadelphia; DEACON & PETERSON,) for March contains the usual fashion plates, and continued stories by Mrs. HENRY WOOD and ELIZABETH PRESCOTT, and a variety of miscellaneous reading matter.

—The National Temperance Society has just published "A Collection of Temperance Chimes." It has been edited jointly by W. B. BRADBURY and J. N. STEARNS.

Army Tactics—Card from Brig.-Gen. Morris.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Sunday last appeared an article entitled "Upton's Tactics," in which occur the following words:

"It is true Gen. MORRIS claims to have brought forward a system of tactics, but his again are but a modification of Gen. CASEY's system, and are hardly as well adapted to the needs of the service as either CASEY or HARDEE."

Were I to suffer this statement to pass unnoticed, my silence might be construed into an admission of its correctness. I therefore desire to say through your columns that my book is far from being merely a simplification of CASEY's Tactics; for I claim to have been the first to systematise and publish the flank and successive movements derived from the experience of our armies in the field, and which constitute the important movements in my works published in 1863 and 1864.

That these movements were regarded by the Tactical Board at West Point as of too much consequence to omit in any useful system of infantry tactics, can be readily seen by any one curious enough to examine UPTON's book, where my movements are reproduced with but slight changes in the lines of march and minor details, and such modifications as are necessary in order to apply to his cavalry method of forming fours. Indeed, so closely does he follow in my footsteps, that in a number of instances his diagrams would serve to illustrate my movements. But in order that the military critic may judge for himself, I give a list of my principal movements, with the pages where they are found in the second volume, and the pages of the corresponding ones in UPTON: Battalion Movements—"Forward into line," Morris, page 29; Upton, page 148. "Into line facing rear," Morris, 85; Upton, 149. "Close column by division," Morris, 67; Upton, 173. "Close column by division, left in front," Morris, 71; Upton, 174. "Close column by division, facing rear," Morris, 71; Upton, 174. "To march by fours," Morris, 78; Upton, 175. "To pass a defile in rear of the left flank," Morris, 106; Upton, 198. "To form oblique square," Morris, 113; Upton, 206. Brigade Evolutions—"Forward into line," Morris, [illegible]; Upton, [illegible]. "To form column by battalion," Morris, [illegible]; Upton, 241. "To form into line facing rear," Morris, [illegible]; Upton, 244. "Close column by division, facing left," Morris, 190; Upotn, 247. "Close column by division," Morris, 189; Upton, 250. "Close column by division, left in front," Morris, 193; Upton, 250. "To form a line of battalions in mass," Morris, 205; Upton, 256. "To form a line of battalions in mass by inversion," Morris, 206; Upton, 257. "To form line of battalions in mass, facing rear," Morris, 211; Upton, 257. "To pass a defile in rear," Morris, 244; Upton, 287. "To relieve a command in action," Morris, 256; Upton, 288-9. "To form oblique square," Morris, 262; Upton, 289. Very respectfully yours,

WM. H. MORRIS.

SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

LOUISIANA.

Rejection of the Amendments—The River Trade—The Labor Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, February, 1867.

You will have seen that the Legislature of Louisiana has rejected the amendments unanimously. This is not attributable to the example of other Southern States, but to the universal conviction that the Southern communities, in coming into the Union under such conditions, incur deliberately the exercise of a power inimical to them, and will be estopped from any complaint if they be treated with injustice. Besides, there is no guarantee that the amendments will be final, as Massachusetts seems as much dissatisfied with the moderation of the amendments as Carolina with their severity. We apprehend the reënactment of the "Act to Prevent the Growth of Popery," so modified as to convert the rising generation to the justice and mercy of the Radical policy. There is a reason, which is here repeated, why Louisiana cannot accept the amendments. They must result in an inevitable transfer of the State Government and many of its offices to the hands of a class certainly not prepared to exercise their duties. The negro nominations in the District of Columbia and the municipal elections of Massachusetts, prove that the principle of equal suffrage extends also to the tenure of office. Mr. CUTLER KING, on behalf of the loyalists now in Washington, has projected an enabling act which extends the right of suffrage without regard to race or color. It restricts qualification for office by a strict test-oath, but, with a disregard of logic which no sincere Abolitionist will tolerate, limits competency to hold State offices to "persons of European descent." This shows that the anxiety to hold office, and even the thirst for party vengeance, is subordinate to an apprehension that the liberation of negro suffrage may deprive its donors of the very object for which it is to be bestowed. With the negro majority in so many parishes, there is no man bold enough to give the local or State Governments to a constituency so incompetent. You have only to suppose the effect of repealing all disqualifications of non-residence and alienism would be to give the local and State offices of New-York to an army of immigrants and the Arabs of the Five Points, to realize the unwillingness of this people to consent to such consequences. Notwithstanding the principle that all men are equal, there are no civilized people who do not set some value upon citizenship, or who are willing that their Government shall be directed by any who demand to manage it on the simple qualifications that they are male human beings. The very limitation of age and sex being a violation of the principle. The Union Party of Louisiana, many of whom are within the severest test of loyalty, see these consequences of suffrage extension too clearly to be caught. They remember that when the horse would conquer the stag and have the whole pasture to himself, that he invoked the aid of man, but that he has never since been able to rid himself of the halter and bridle which were necessary to the subjugation of his rival. The Union men of Louisiana perceive this inevitable tendency. They foresee that when the distribution of office takes place many must be held by those who were but lately their slaves, and though many of them entertain an intense hatred of "rebels," it by no means tends to reconcile them to political bondage. Hence the unanimity of the vote rejecting the Amendments. It is proper to say, therefore, that the Southern white people are divided into two parties; one is inclined to enter the Union, but regards the Amendment as an experienced rat would the toasted cheese on the trigger of a dead-fall. It is attractive, but uncertain in its consequence. The other looks upon the Union as a crater, a leap into which would be—perdition. So the political wars of the past six months have crowded together Union men and "rebels" who consider the Federal future entirely too uncertain to justify action.

THE RIVER TRADE.

It is not peculiar to the Southern people to rely upon natural advantages as a substitute for artificial agencies. The recent freeze in the upper rivers should have brought a much larger supply of Western provisions to our market, but the upper waters were frozen so that trade could not move by water at all. There we mainly experienced the want of through rail to the upriver cities, because from Cairo the navigation is always good. The Illinois Central Railroad works in connection with the river, but we get no all-rail freights from Cincinnati or St. Louis to Cairo. This defect in our communications has enhanced to our people the cost of Western provisions at a time when employment being diminished by the same cause they were least able to afford it.

The administration of the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad has had its attention turned to this subject, and is said to be arranging a time and freight schedule for trade with St. Louis. This facility would be of great advantage to our merchants and people. It would prevent serious fluctuations in Western commodities, and enable New-Orleans to supply the North with provisions, even for exportation, when the cross routes and upper rivers are disabled by ice. With the inevitable progress of the age these facilities will be adopted.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Aware that these letters repeat subjects deemed of national importance, and only desirous they shall be regarded as a correct chronicle, it will not be improper to refer to the labor question. After all, much both of product and price depends on the quantity of labor applicable to cotton culture, and this again on the disposition of the laborers.

The Government of the United States and the New-York Press have dignified this interest with an account current of the progress and prospect of the crop.

Such indeeed is the importance in aiding to regulate the value of currency, that every one is now looking with interest to the compared cost of production here and elsewhere. The statistics are reported and published, but there are moral causes which influence productions that may not be reduced to figures. The chief is the indisposition of the freedmen to close and continued industry. In vain you enumerate the laborers, or calculate the area devoted to production. The moral motive to labor constitutes such a per centage of result as to disturb calculation and make the yield fall short of or exceed the sum total based on mere physical elements of computation. Take then the report of the Freedmen's Bureau of Galveston, Texas, for the present month. Observe the moral obstacles to cotton production to be inferred from the exhortations to the freedmen. Note the discouragement attributed to improvident contracts with adventurers whose only capital is the credulity of the negro. It is not necessary that a Southern writer should add any assertions to show that the freedmen cannot be expected to produce the quantity of cotton which a like number of laborers would have done under a [illegible] system. So far from our having *free* labor, it is shown by the report to be very unwillingly applied. The report says:

"It seems that much loss in time and wages has resulted to the freedmen from their engaging to persons of insufficient capital and experience; therefore, all Sub-Assistant Commissioners and agents of this Bureau are directed to earnestly advise them to prefer making contracts with responsible parties, having in view the certainty of receiving the promised recompense for their service, rather than extravagant promises which are almost sure to fail of fulfillment."

It is not necessary to intimate that all these "persons of insufficient capital and experience" are from the North. The fact remains that such an evil does exist; its influences in discouraging the freedman is undoubted. Suppose an amateur planter pitches a cotton crop. His laborers discover he wants experience. The crop is transferred during the season. They suspect a want of capital, and worse, of integrity. Can any men, white or black, be expected to labor as constantly when their compensation is so uncertain? The merely Olympic contest to see who can make the most bales to the acre will never take place under such circumstances. That such is the state of facts is proven by the document quoted.

Then there is a great disposition among the freedmen to visit the cities and towns. Indeed, there is a tendency among all people to live with as little labor as possible. To this is added the fact that the negro has been so much accustomed to be thought for that he still relies upon those who have his confidence for employment. This throws the negro into menial occupations, and he resorts chiefly to our towns and villages to obtain them for himself and family. There are other motives even less meritorious; but we cite the following extract to prove that idleness, extravagance and the aggregation of negroes in towns and villages is an evil requiring the most serious reprehension of the Bureau. The assistants are instructed to

"Advise them to keep away from crowded cities and towns. Earnestly counsel and encourage the freed people to save their earnings, to purchase lands and erect for themselves pleasant and inviting homes. Although great wrongs and much suffering have been inflicted upon the freed people, still they must be made to understand that it is absolutely necessary for them to labor. It is only through the avenue of industry that happiness and success in this life can be attained. Idleness and vagrancy lead to crime, and all efforts of the Bureau and charitable associations will be useless unless the freedmen, by industry and frugality, resolve to help themselves. They should be cautioned to deport themselves with courtesy and kindness toward their employers, and always to take an interest in their work."

That they do not comply *con amore* with their labor contracts is shown by the advice to conform fully and with cheerfulness to the contract into which they have voluntarily entered.

That the freedmen do not leap with alacrity at the prospect of emancipation from the thraldom of ignorance is obvious from the recommendation which follows. It may be said that the child of the laborer is his only servant; that present service appears of more value to the parent than the consequent profit of education. This is true of all agricultural peoples; but it is plain from this extract that the freed children are not thronging the schools:

"Use your best endeavors to promote the cause of education among them. Show to them that it is not only their right but their solemn duty to acquire knowledge, and endeavor to secure the coöperation of the whole people, (white and black,) in promoting the cause of education. The prejudice against the education of the colored people is fast disappearing, and every effort in your power will be made to establish schools. Every assistance that can will be given by this Bureau."

The marital relations are invaluable as a means of promoting industry. Morality encourages industry and prosperity. Immorality in the sexual relations produces idleness, intemperance and apathy. That the freedmen and women are not regardful of their duty in this respect is evident from this excellent admonition:

"Give the subject of marriage especial attention. Bear in mind and impress upon the freed people that the relation of man and wife is an institution ordained and sanctioned by the Almighty, and use your best endeavors to gather them into households and induce them to observe the sanctity of the marital relation."

That these moral impediments to a cotton crop, proportionate to the force and area estimated by Gen. GRIFFIN's statisticians, exist to an important extent, is obvious from the imminent exhortations to send missionaries among the freedmen to impress upon them the importance of reform:

"Sub-Assistant Commissioners will immediately, upon receipt of this circular, make a tour through the section of country properly coming within their jurisdiction, visiting the freed people therein, and endeavoring to impress upon them the necessity of their acting in accordance with the foregoing principles, and show to them the happy results that will surely follow if they are adopted."

Now, this excellent document, it will be observed, does not impute these moral evils altogether to the whites. The admonition is to the negroes. It is thought that they can, by caution, morality, industry and economy, correct these evils. We cite the document to show that these evils exist.

We will now confirm this alleged tendency to disorganization by an extract from the Galveston *News*. It is not written, we suppose, for foreign influence, but domestic information. It has no reference to the circular of Gen. GRIFFIN, but tends to prove the truth and propriety of that circular. These details will be possibly regarded as unimportant, but with us they are evidences of a declining crop:

DISCOURAGING PROSPECTS FOR PLANTERS.

"Judge NOLAN has just returned from his plantation in Fort Bend County, and informs us that nearly all the plantations in his neighborhood are idle for want of labor. The negroes have nearly all left, but where they are gone he could not learn. The few negroes there are all engaged, so that those who have not secured laborers have now no opportunity of doing so without going elsewhere for them. Judge NOLAN learned from Dr. PETTUS, who has extensive practice, making him acquainted with the condition of all the surrounding country, that he does not believe more than one-fourth of the land will be cultivated this year that was cultivated last. This is nearly the condition of surrounding counties. Capt. DUNCAN, of Caney, (so Col. WATERS informs us,) does not think that half the plantations in Matagorda County will be cultivated this year. Maj. HIRAM WALLER informed Judge NOLAN that the condition of Austin County is no better than Fort Bend; that very few planters have secured hands or can secure them. Col. CRUMP stated to Judge NOLAN that of the three thousand acres he cultivated last year, he will not be able to cultivate one half this year. Judge NOLAN learned from the Messrs. KIDDOO, brothers of Gen. KIDDOO, that they have been able to engage only seven or eight negroes to cultivate their leased plantations in the County of Robertson consisting of one thousand acres under cultivation last year. Col. W. H. CUNDIFF, of Crockett, Houston County, informed Judge NOLAN that he wanted seventy-five more hands than he had been able to obtain, in order to cultivate the same land he cultivated last year, and he did not know where to get any more—indeed, he had tried every means he knew of, and now knows they cannot be gotten. And yet he has all the provisions, mules, and farming utensils necessary. He stated that his neighbors in that county were similarly situated.

Many planters are trying to lease or sell, but as hands cannot be had there is no encouragement for anybody to lease or buy. We, however, learn that Mrs. Judge BUCKLEY has lately sold her plantation, consisting of 800 acres in Fort Bend County, at $12 per acre, including all improvements. The house alone cost as much as the whole purchase money. A portion of the unimproved lands of this plantation were bought a few years ago for $50 per acre, while the improved lands are really worth much more. We also hear of some few other sales at even a greater sacrifice.

We understand that Mr. PRESTON PERRY, who has been absent some two or three months in Alabama and Georgia, for the purpose of procuring negro laborers for our planters, has now returned home, and gives a very discouraging report. He has not succeeded in getting a single laborer.

The Freedmen's Bureau there required that the contracts should all be signed and approved here, and he had no such contracts. The people also manifested a good deal of opposition to having the negroes taken from them to Texas. In addition to this, orders have lately been received from the head of the Bureau at Washington, countermanding the previous order permitting transportation to be given by the Government. Finding so many difficulties to contend with, Mr. PERRY abandoned all further efforts and returned home. We also learn that Col. GRANT, of Washington County, who has been in the Atlantic States to try and get freedmen laborers, has likewise returned without being able to get any. The cost of transportation, even if the negroes can be contracted with to come, is now from $75 to $100 each.

All this presents a very disagreeable prospect for the present year, for the season for commencing crops is now nearly past, and those who cannot get hands before this month is out, will probably have to abandon all idea of making crops this year."

These extracts are, it is thought, an impartial exhibition of the cotton prospects in Texas. When it is remembered that planters and laborers are emigrating from other Southern States, with the conviction that "Texas presents more inducements than any other State, the influence of these moral impediments to staple production can be better estimated. To the writer they are alarming. When the officers and crew put in charge of the prize vessel report her in danger of sinking, and send all hands to the pumps, the prisoners and passengers may well be pardoned some apprehension.

W. M. B.

The State Senate Declares Congress to be an Unconstitutional Body—Proposed Remonstrance to the Other States.

In the Louisiana State Senate, Feb. 19, twenty-one Senators being present, the following preamble and resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Preamble and Joint Resolutions in Relation to the Proceedings of the Congress of the United States.

Whereas, on the second day of April, A. D. 1866, the President of the United States did issue his proclamation, making known that the civil war had ceased, that peace was reëstablished within the borders of the said United States, and that the States in which the laws of the United States "had been opposed and their execution obstructed," retained their integrity of dominion as before the war, which dominion consisted in their participation in the sovereignty of the Federal Government, and the establishment and operation of their own State Governments, as the same existed before the war, in all the departments thereof; and

Whereas, One department of the said Federal Government consists of a Congress, which should be composed of members elected under the Constitution of the United States from each and every State of the Union; and

Whereas, Notwithstanding the said proclamation and the entire cessation of said war, and the return of the people of the said States to a condition of allegiance and submission to the Government of the United States, and notwithstanding the said States are carrying on their several State Governments in good faith and fidelity, in entire loyalty to the Federal Government, and with patriotic regard for the prosperity and renown of the entire nation, yet the said Congress of the United States having, since the date of said proclamation, pertinaciously refused admittance to the halls of Congress of the United States (by arbitrary rules and regulations of their own, adopted by a factious majority,) to members of said Congress, constitutionally elected as they themselves were, to that body from the following-named States, viz.: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, Florida and Louisiana, without show of right, or legal or constitutional capacity, thereby effecting a usurpation of power, without precedent in the annals of civilized nations, governed on republican and constitutional principles, and revolutionary in its character; therefore

1. *Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened*, That the said so-called Congress of the United States is not a constitutional body, inasmuch as it is not composed of Representatives and Senators from the several States as required by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and consequently all acts emanating from said Congress of the United States which affect the status or integrity of the States unrepresented, since the date of said proclamation, are usurpations of power, and are null and void.

2. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That copies of this preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the Governors of the several States of the Union, to be laid before their several State Legislatures.

3. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That a joint Special Committee of both Houses of this General Assembly be appointed, to consist of three members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives to agree upon a remonstrance on the part of the General Assembly of this State to the people of all the States of the Union, setting forth the injustice and unconstitutionality of these enormous usurpations, and urging the people of all the States, and more particularly the constituents of the members of the said Congress as at present constituted, to adopt some mode for producing a cessation of the usurpations herein complained of.

4. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That a new National flag be procured, to be displayed over the halls of this General Assembly, "with not a stripe erased or polluted, or a single star obscured," to be paid for out of the contingent funds of the General Assembly.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Bureau of Immigration—Gen. Wagner Appointed Commissioner—Plan of Proceeding.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1867.

At its last session the Legislature of South Carolina passed an act for the encouragement and protection of European immigration. The act provides also for the appointment of a Commissioner of Immigration and several agents. Ten thousand dollars were appropriated from the contingent fund to be applied to defraying the expenses of this measure—the salary of the Commissioner, ($1,500,) traveling expenses, advertising, &c. The Commissioner has recently been appointed under the act, Gen. JOHN A. WAGNER being the party, his office to be in Charleston. The act makes it the duty of the Commissioner to advertise in all the newspapers of this State for lands that are for sale; to lay off, plot, describe and appraise such lands; to verify their titles through the Attorney-General or Solicitor of the State, making the right and title clear; to open books for the registration of the same, together with the prices demanded and the conditions of payment; and, in case an immigrant selects such lands, to superintend the transfer of title and other necessary instruments and proceedings of conveyance. He thus acts as complete intermediary agent between the sellers of lands and the immigrant-purchasers. The Commissioner is further required to publish periodically, advertise, and cause to be distributed in the Northern European ports and States, descriptive lists of such lands as have been registered and offered for sale, together with the act, and a statement of such advantages as this State offers in soil, climate, productions, social improvements and advantages generally to the industrious, orderly, sober and frugal European immigrant. The Commissioner is to carry out these results through his agents, whose fields of operation and duties are under his own supervision and control. As, on the one hand, this Commissioner is required to protect landowners from fraud and imposition, so also is he specially charged with the protection of the immigrants in the proper selection of their lands, in arranging for transportation, in guarding them against fraud, chicanery and peculation, in their temporary location in proper and reasonable places of board and lodging on their arrival in Charleston, and in making all such regulations and provisions as may be in any way necessary for their safety or conducive to their welfare. All other officers of the State are required by the same law to aid and assist him in the objects under his charge whenever he may call upon them to do so. He is further required to keep a separate book, in which he must register all applications from citizens, free of charge, for immigrant artisans, mechanics, farmers, or help of any kind, (such as servants,) together with the kind of service required and the compensation offered; and another book, in which he must record the names, crafts and qualifications of immigrants that are looking for employment. He must also make memoranda of such contracts as shall be made under these regulations. The Commissioner is also required to report the results of his labors to every annual session of the Legislature, and to the Governor as often as he shall call for it.

Thus it will appear that the Commissioner of Immigration is constituted an intermediary agent between the European immigrant on the one hand and the citizen of the State, who is willing to make room for the foreigner on the other.

Gen. WAGNER, in pursuance of the provisions of the act, has just issued his circular, dated "South Carolina Bureau of Immigration, Charleston," in which he states that in a few days agents will be appointed by the Governor to proceed to Europe, whose duty it will be to induce immigration to this State, to disseminate such information as may be furnished them of lands for sale or lease, and to engage such laborers, mechanics, servants and other help as may be desired by the citizens of the State. An agent for the same object will also be sent to New-York.

The Commissioner also calls upon the people of the State to be prompt in sending him information of what kind of service they desire to engage from Europe, and what they are willing to pay for the same; of what lands they are willing to sell or rent or lease, and how much they will charge for the same, and the conditions. He further suggests that the people of the several districts (counties) hold meetings at their respective Court-houses, to agree upon rates and general terms, and to act as much as practicable in concert; and advises that, whenever practicable, they will advance a portion of the expenses of the immigrants they offer to employ.

A pamphlet will be printed in several European languages—French, German, Swedish, Dutch and Italian, especially—for distribution in those countries, describing the capacities and advantages of our soil, climate, productions, &c., in which pamphlet such particulars as shall be promptly furnished, will be included.

Such is the initiation of the scheme of immigration which is hoped to relieve our people from many of the fatal inconveniences that result from the present character of labor among us. It is expected to fill up our deserted fields with honest, industrious, frugal and healthy laborers; while the negro, of course, must retire before the more enterprising spirit of his competitor. Unfortunately the present year is too far advanced to derive any advantages in the domain of agriculture from the scheme for this year; but the time is ample to provide for 1868, and before then the negro must return to the fields he has so precipitately abandoned for better promises in the West, or he will find the way to his return forever barred.

BOISE.

The Destitution in the South.

LANCASTERVILLE, S. C., Friday, Feb. 22, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Owing to the disasters of war and the almost total failure of the crops, this section of our common country is in a most deplorable state of want, and, unless prompt relief is afforded, many human beings must perish by starvation.

Those upon whom the mass of the people were in the habit of relying in times of trouble to devise means of relief are helpless, and, moreover, highly offended at the revengeful speech of HENRY WARD BEECHER. The result is that the suffering here of our country must pass to an untimely grave, unless my appeals to the humanity of the North may draw forth aid. My hopes, once high, are fast declining, owing to the fact that, although organizations are formed among you for the relief of the South, not one cent of money nor one grain of corn has reached this place for the destitute, after forty-six letters having been written by me and directed to the different cities of your section of the country. Seeing that you deeply sympathize with us, suffering under this terrible calamity, I appeal to you to call upon the proper authorities and entreat them to send us money or corn. I have sent my authority to receive contributions directed to me at this place, to EDWARD BRIGHT, Corresponding Secretary, No. 39 Park-row, New-York City. Please urge him to forward whatever may be accorded us.

Do, if you please, give this a place in your valuable paper. The voice of a starving people is the voice of God!

Yours truly, J. F. G. MITTAG.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Public Interest in Politics—Parliamentary Affairs—The Vote of Censure on the Ministry—Pius IX. and the People.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1867.

Long before you are made wiser by the speculations which the so long dubious situation has forced us, in common with other spectators here, to indulge, you have been informed of the abrupt crisis which has been precipitated by the opponents of the Ministerial measure which has for several weeks past occupied the attention of the politicians and people of this country. It may be said that the Ministry has not been brought down by a direct blow, but by an oblique or side thurst.

I have already mentioned the fact that the Italians have learned the significance of our English word meeting; have introduced it into their vocabulary, and reduced its meaning to practice. Several meetings were recently called in different cities in the Province of Venetia, for the purpose of protesting against the passage of the bill for the liquidation of the ecclesiastical benifices, and the separation of Church and State. Among these, one was advertised in the City of Padua, and another was to take place in the Malibran Theatre in the City of Venice. The Government, thinking that no good could come from such public reunions in the present excited state of the public mind, authorized the Prefets in the provinces to hinder such demonstrations. Italy may or may not be sufficiently advanced in its political life to be able to indulge, without risk, practices which are of daily and nightly recurrence, but certain it is that the Constitution of Italy, in one of its articles, guarantees to all the subjects of the realm the liberty of coming together for the expression of political opinions. Although this may not have been the real "stone of stumbling and rock of offence," the opposition have found it convenient to use it as the hard obstacle upon which to shatter the Ministerial structure, which it has so long been their desire to ruin.

The vote of censure of the Ministry—for it is accepted as equivalent to that—was passed in a House in which less than half the members were present; although we are told, that had a larger number been in their places, the majority against the Ministry would have been increased. Among 240 names called, 136 voted want of confidence, and 106 to sustain the Cabinet. Baron RICASOLI and his associates, without taking the twenty-four hours, which it was expected they would give to deliberation, immediately offered to the Sovereign the places which had been confided to them by the royal will. At the present writing we are waiting to know if this sudden and general relinquishment of office will be accepted by the King.

La Nazione, the semi-official organ, says, "The vote of yesterday, we think, will be judged by the country with impartiality and with tranquil mind. The country will once more declare whether it believes the accusation and the condemnation of Baron RICASOLI, who all his life long has been such an ardent lover of liberty, and has given so many proofs of it, are just; or whether he has deliberately violated the Constitution, and organized a policy destructive of liberty. Passion may cloud the intellect, and the wish to precipitate a crisis already reckoned upon, with the hope, not to be envied, but still ardent of some to gather its fruits, has dragged the chamber into what we do not hesitate to declare an inconsiderate decision, because contrary to Parliamentary precedent. For the rest, we do not give ourselves much distress on account of what has happened. The end was wished at once, and at whatever cost, and it has been reached. It is not political liberty which has triumphed, because no one thought of attacking that. In a few days, if we may judge by what has already taken place, the principal of religious liberty may come out in a bad plight from the deliberations of this assembly."

There is a great deal of talk and a good deal of feeling provoked by the Parliamentary decision. Some declare wildly that it is an act of the republican faction to demonstrate the importance of that element in the State, and others rejoice in such action as a proof of the vigor of the new political life of the nation. But young Italy is too apt to forget that there are hazards which it is hardly worth while to venture for uncertain and not the most valuable results. It is not to be forgotten that in the midst of these delays the Italian public debt is increasing at the rate of 800,000 francs per day, and no new light illuminates the general gloom. The country is much agitated; but do not believe that a people which has shown so much patience and self-control under peculiar trials is about to put to risk the treasure already in its possession by any recklessness of conduct. There is discontent and there is suffering, for the taxes press heavily, not upon the poor only, but upon all classes; and, instead of being diminished, they must be increased. One thing follows so rapidly upon another here now that the people, between one alarm and surprise, or succession of surprises and alarms, have hardly time to take breath.

You will know before this arrives who is to go into the new Cabinet, if there is to be a new one, and it is useless to speculate about it at a moment of so much uncertainty as the present.

A letter from MAZZINI was read to the Chamber just before the vote of censure, giving his reasons for not accepting the seat to which he was elected by the Second College of the City of Messina. He cannot conscientiously consent to sit in a Parliament organized under a monarchy.

It is stated in a journal of Trieste, in a letter from Athens, that the Greek Parliament has voted to increase the national marine to the extent of 2,000 sailors, and that the Government intends to send to the United States in a few weeks from now several officers of the fleet, and mechanicians, for the purpose of purchasing a number of vessels of war. It is expected that these Commissioners will leave at the same time that Gen. CALLERGIS, lately nominated Greek Minister to Washington, sets off for his post. The Greeks are looking more and more to our country for sympathy and material aid, as our position must naturally lead us to take a moral and less selfish view of the settlement of the Oriental question.

RUSTEM BEY, for some time Minister of Turkey near the Court of VICTOR EMMANUEL, but recently appointed by the Sultan his representative at Washington, still remains in Florence. The delay of his departure seems to be caused by a difficulty in finding a suitable man for his successor here. RUSTEM BEY is an unmarried man of about fifty, not bad-looking, and accustomed to society, of which he is fond. He speaks English "perfectly," and has no Turkey blood in his veins, as father and mother were both Italians. The Eastern name is an adopted one.

From the *Roman Almanac* for 1867 we take the following statistics: PIUS IX. is the two hundred and fifty-seventh Pontiff who has sat in St. Peter's chair. He is now seventy-five years old, and has attained his majority in office, having been Pope for twenty-one years. The College of Cardinals is composed at present of fifty-five men in purple. Of these fifteen were created by the predecessor of the present Pope, GREGORY XVI., and forty by PIUS IX. There are besides two reserved and thirteen empty hats. The full College consists of seventy members. The Catholic Hierarchy is made up of nine hundred and sixty-one Patriarchs, Archbishops and Bishops. At present there are one hundred and thirty-one vacant Sees. The Holy Father, in his time, has erected four Archbishoprics, and ninety-nine Bishoprics, and has raised to the rank of Metropolitans thirteen Sees. There are one hundred and twenty-nine vicarships, delegations and Apostolic prefectures, twenty-four of which have been instituted by PIUS IX. The population of Rome at Easter, last year, was 210,700 souls, divided between 192,500 males, and 97,5[illegible] females. There were, as the Roman document classifies them, 10,700 soldiers, prisoners and Protestants. There are in Rome 4,751 priests, monks and seminaists, and 492 nuns, and other religious women engaged in giving instruction.

There is a class of optimists who look forward to the death of PIUS IX., not only to find the solution of the Roman question, but a complete change in the Catholic system. These honest people will have it that there is to be no Pope after PIUS IX., and Rome is to be no longer the Eternal City of the Pontiffs. Popes are to go the way of the Cæsars, and are no longer to have a part in the conduct of human affairs. Each Catholic Sovereign is to Pope his own faithful subjects, and at Rome hereafter *Il Rè Galantuomo* is to be the chief man. This great weight of Bishops resting on the breast has nearly pressed the breath out of the spiritual body. These angels, which have so long governed, are found not to be descended from a very lofty sphere, but eat and drink and enjoy the goods of this world like very common mortals; and they will cling to power also like vulgarest President or Emperor. In spite of their hopeful calculations, these enthusiasts will find for a long time yet Pope and Bishops on their backs, clinging with as cruel an obstinacy as the old man in the story astride of the sailor's shoulders. The death of a single man, to be followed by the overthrow of a system, is less to be relied upon as a means of social salvation than that slower process which is already going on of educating the people to a higher standard of theological and political views.

To-night there is to be a festa in the Pitta Palace, which has been heralded for a week or two past by a preliminary rustle of silks in the shops of the mantau makers. With all the attractions of Italy, what would it be to the ladies if there were no inducement to cultivate the fine art of dress, and if there were no opportunities for making a display of silks, satins, laces, diamonds and brocade!

A newspaper here states that after the bill of impeachment was found against Admiral PERSANO and he was set at liberty, he was taken to the railway station in the carriage of the British Minister. Whether this honor was shown him because the Admiral cuts his whiskers in the English style, or for some more important reason of state, we are not told.

ANGELICO.

A SHARP THRUST AT POLYGAMY.

Pungent Report of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives on the Memorial of the Legislature of Utah, Praying for the Repeal of all Laws Against Polygamy.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 28, 1867.

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, praying for the repeal of "An act to prevent and punish the practice of polygamy in the Territories of the United States, respectfully report that they have considered the said memorial and reached the following conclusions thereon:

The statute which we are asked to repeal provides:

SECTION 1. That any person having a husband or wife living, who shall marry any other person, whether married or single, in a Territory of the United States, or other place, over which the United States shall have exclusive jurisdiction, shall be adjudged guilty of bigamy, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, and by imprisonment not exceeding five years.

SEC. 2. Annuls all acts and laws of the Territory of Utah which establish, protect, maintain or countenance the practice of polygamy, evasively called spiritual marriage, however designated by legal or ecclesiastical solemnities, sacraments, ceremonies, consecration or other contrivances.

The effect of the repeal of this act would be to establish the system of polygamy in Utah by the concurrence of the Congress of the United States.

The law organizing the Territory of Utah, under which the Legislative Assembly of Utah acted in passing the acts which are annulled by the act of Congress, to punish and prevent polygamy in the Territories of the United States, provides as follows: "All laws passed by the Legislative Assembly and Governor shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and if disapproved, shall be null and of no effect."

The prayer of the memorialists then is this: That the people of the United States, through their representatives in Congress, shall, by an affirmative act, allow and sanction the practice of polygamy in the Territories of the United States, which also implies that the establishment of polygamy shall not prevent the admission of the Territory as a State in the Union upon an equal footing with the original States.

The reasons assigned by the memorialists for such action are as follows: "Upwards of fourteen years ago the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints did publicly avow and proclaim its belief in the doctrine of plurality of wives as of divine origin and as a port on of religious faith, and that therefore said law is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution and directly in conflict with the first amendment thereof, which provides that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that the law is *ex post facto*.

Polygamy has formed a part of almost every system of heathenism and barbarism. A subversion of the true marriage relation has characterized them, with scarce an exception; polygamy has been legalized, and in some cases prostitution has been made a part of the religious system, the effect being in both cases the same, both alike destroying the original and divine constitution of society.

The practice of polygamy has been deemed one of the highest crimes against society by the common consent of all Christian nations. Every State in this Union has passed laws inflicting upon those guilty of its practice the punishment prescribed for felons whose presence cannot be tolerated among their fellow men. Every denomination of Christian people in the land (with the single and comparatively very small exception of that calling itself "the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints") holds as a portion of its religious faith "that the practice of polygamy is an offence against God and a crime against society, and in the opinion of your Committee no greater outrage upon the freedom of religious faith could be perpetrated than to require the Christian people of the nation to sanction and approve by law a practice so deeply offensive and revolting to them, or to become responsible to any extent for a system which, according to their religious belief, "held and proclaimed" (not merely for fourteen years, "but more than eighteen centuries,") is the embodiment of all that is wicked and debasing in social life.

The equality in number of the sexes is conclusive proof of the design of the Creator that one woman only should be the wife of one man. The marriage relation thus constituted is the foundation of the family and of the State.

It is no violation of the first amendment of the Constitution to punish crimes against society, although some man or association of men may avow and proclaim that the practice of such crime is of divine origin, that it is a portion of his or their religious faith. If it were so, an entire immunity from punishment would be secured by every one willing to add hypocrisy and ignorance to any other offence of which he might be guilty. The argument used by the memorialists, if it were sound, would prove that if any association of individuals should be formed which should, as a part of its avowed and proclaimed "religious faith," assert that all marriages should be set aside, and the family relations be entirely abolished, that thenceforth all laws of the States which punish licentiousness would be unconstitutional; and if the Thugs of India, who claimed to be a religious sect, were transferred to this country, laws against the practice of their religion and the ordinances of the States or of the National Government would be unconstitutional. If this law of Congress be in direct conflict with the first amendment of the Constitution, as alleged, then the laws of any State which punish bigamy and the law of Congress which punishes bigamy in the District of Columbia, are also unconstitutional, and the family relations cannot be protected without a violation of the Constitution, because any citizen has the same constitutional right to exercise his religion and its ordinances in any State that he has in Utah. The law is manifestly not an *ex post facto* law, because it does not assume to punish any act committed before its passage.

Your Committee believe that it is proper that the memorialists and all others who, within the Territories of the United States, are disregarding the law referred to should be assurred in the most certain and authoritative manner that the law will be enforced; that the people of the United States will never consent to tolerate in this country a relic of barbarism destructive alike to the family and the State, and utterly abhorrent to the moral sense of the nation, and that a persistent violation of this law will certainly be followed by the punishment prescribed by it. The Committee desire to call the attention of the House to the following statement of the memorial: "Whereas the Judiciary of this Territory has not, up to the present time, tried any case under said law, though repeatedly urged to do so by those who have been anxious to test its constitutionality." Your Committee have not been able to ascertain the reason why this has not been enforced. The humiliating fact is however apparent that the law is at present practically a dead letter in the Territory of Utah, and that the gravest necessity exists for its enforcement, and in the opinion of the Committee, if it be through the fault of the Judiciary of that Territory that the law is not enforced, the Judges should be removed without delay, and others appointed in their stead, and that if the failure to execute the law arise from other causes, that it becomes the duty of the President of the United States to see that the law is faithfully executed, and inasmuch as it is proper that a distinct answer should be given by this House to a memorial coming from the Legislative Assembly of a Territory upon a subject of such interest and importance, the Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that the law of the United States, entitled "An Act to Prevent and Punish the Practice of Polygamy in the Territories of the United States," ought not to be repealed, but that it should be fully enforced, and that if the Judges of the Courts refuse or neglect to enforce the same, as alleged in the memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, they should be removed from office; and that if for reasons beyond the control of said Judges, said law is not enforced in any Territory, it becomes the duty of the President of the United States to take care that it be faithfully executed.

The report was agreed to.

EXECUTION OF WAGNER.

The Murderer's Conduct Before the Execution.

Scenes and Incidents at the Gallows.

Terrible Death by Strangulation.

GEORGE WAGNER, who murdered his wife on the 21st of July last, and was convicted of the crime by the Court of General Sessions, was hanged at 9:16 o'clock yesterday morning in the Tombs. WAGNER, it will be remembered, killed his wife by cutting her head open with an ax. The deed was not witnessed by any one except the parties themselves, and the precise cause which led to the commission of the murder is unknown.

After his conviction by the Court of Sessions a writ of error was obtained and the case was taken to the Court of Appeals, but the sentence of the lower court was confirmed. An ineffectual appeal was then made to Gov. FENTON for a commutation of the sentence, but His Excellency declined to interfere.

Since his trial and conviction, WAGNER made no positive confession of his guilt, although he frequently stated that he had been for years subject to fits of frenzy, and that if he committed the murder with which he was charged, the crime was done while he was laboring under one of those aberrations of mind. WAGNER was of gentlemanly appearance and bearing. In height about five feet eight inches, and having by no means an unprepossessing countenance. Born in Germany, and having the advantages of a good education, he spoke French and German with equal fluency. His wife was a native of France. She is said to have been of a coquettish disposition, and to have been possessed of a most violent temper.

THE NIGHT BEFORE THE EXECUTION.

WAGNER has been in prison nearly twenty months, and during the last year his health had given way and consumption had evidently made sad inroads on his constitution. As usual in the case of men under sentence of death, WAGNER was permitted, on Thursday evening and the evening previous, to enjoy the freedom of the corridor—a privilege which he exercised, however, but to a limited extent. On Thursday night he came from the cell, and taking a seat by the stove, had a conversation of nearly one hour's duration with Father DURANQUET, his spiritual adviser.

Although he appeared to be very calm and resigned to the fate which awaited him, there were many evidences, in his looks and manner, of physical and mental infirmity. The conversation was mostly on religious matters, although to one or two of the Deputy Sheriffs, who were present, the condemned man addressed a few friendly words. At 11 o'clock he retired, and slept quite soundly until 2 o'clock yesterday morning, after which time, until 5:30 o'clock, he was favored only with broken sleep. At that hour Father DURANQUET entered the cell and requested WAGNER to arise and dress himself, preparatory to visiting the chapel.

THE MORNING OF THE EXECUTION.

He at once rose and dressed himself in a suit of black specially prepared for him and drew on a pair of white gloves. One hour later he went to the Chapel, accompanied by Father DURANQUET, Deputy Sheriffs SMITH and COFFIN, and Ex-Keeper MARK FINLEY. Here the sacrament was administered to him. At the conclusion of this ceremony WAGNER returned to his cell, where he was visited by Sheriff KELLY, who wished him good morning, and asked him how he felt. He replied that he felt very well. To which the Sheriff responded, "That's right WAGNER; try and keep up good spirits." WAGNER said he would endeavor to do so, and assured the Sheriff that he was prepared to die. After sitting by the heater in the corridor for a few moments he was provided with breakfast of broiled fish, coffee and hot rolls, of which he partook heartily. After breakfast Rev. Father MCKENNA and others visited the condemned man and bid him good-bye. The approach of the hour of execution did not seem to daunt him, and he bore up much better than had been expected. At 8:30 Sheriff KELLY, attended by the following Deputy Sheriffs, came to the prison to perform the duty which it was his lot to execute:

John F. Cummings, Under Sheriff,	John Caffrey,
Thomas H. Ferris,	Thomas Dunlap,
John McKeon,	John Lyst,
John W. Thorpe,	Wm. Dunham,
Bernard Reilly,	Isaiah Rynders,
John Lynch,	Andrew L. Byrne,
Daniel Gillespie,	Daniel Moore,
David McGonegal,	Wm. Moore,
Joseph Cornell,	Henry Murphy,
	George Isaacs.

The Sheriff, on entering WAGNER's cell, told him that the sentence of the law was about to be executed, and that he would do well to make his final preparations. The Sheriff then withdrew for a short time, and on his return WAGNER's arms were pinioned and the noose adjusted to his neck. WAGNER still preserved the same imperturbable demeanor, and except a slight twitching of the lips, he manifested the same absence of emotion as heretofore. He continued to repeat, in answer to the questions occasionally addressed to him, that he did not look for pardon, that he was sorry for what he had done, and that he was prepared to die.

THE PROCESSION TO THE GALLOWS.

The preliminaries having been perfected, the procession to the gallows was formed, and proceeded thereto in the following order:

Capt JOURDAN, Sixth Precinct Police.
Fathers DURANQUET and DUTCHELLER.
The condemned and Sheriff KELLY.
Deputy Sheriffs.

The procession moved slowly along the prison walk to the gallows, where Fathers DURANQUET and DUTCHELLER, with WAGNER between them, stepped upon the platform, and immediately upon the noose dangling from the beam above.

THE GALLOWS

was erected near the gateway opening into Franklin-street. It was covered by a canvas awning to prevent prisoners in the Tombs and persons on the tops of adjoining buildings from witnessing the execution. The apparatus was adjusted by ISAACS, the professional executioner.

THE EXECUTION.

On reaching the gallows the attending priests knelt for prayer, with WAGNER between them. The condemned man bore a crucifix in his hands, which he repeatedly kissed, while the priests performed their solemn duties. The scene at this time was exceedingly impressive, and, despite the heavy rain which was falling, every head was bared, and every spectator seemed influenced by the solemnity of the occasion. Sheriff KELLY, notwithstanding his long official experience, was very much affected. The religious devotions occupied three or four minutes, at the expiration of which WAGNER arose, and when asked if he desired to say anything, responded in the negative. The priests then shook hands with him, as also did Sheriff KELLY.

The executioner now stepped forward and adjusted the noose to the neck of the condemned; he then quickly drew the black cap over WAGNER's face. Sheriff KELLY waved his sword, a heavy thud was heard, and WAGNER's body sprung into the air, many of the spectators at the same time turning away to avoid witnessing his dying struggles. Owing to some wrong adjustment of the weights and pullies, WAGNER's neck was not broken, and for nearly five minutes the body writhed in apparent agony. The hands were strongly clenched and the legs drawn up, while the bosom heaved and the head was jerked from side to side. Gradually, however, the fearful contortions ceased, and at about 9:20 the body was partially lowered. There was still some palpable pulsation, and the body was permitted to hang ten minutes longer, when, the physicians having pronounced WAGNER dead, it was detached from the rope and placed in a coffin of cherrywood. The doctors, on examining the neck of the body, found it was not broken, and that the deceased died of strangulation. The verdict of the Jury was rendered in accordance with this statement.

The remains were given into the charge of Father DURANQUET, who, in accordance with the last request of the condemned man, will have them buried in Greenwood Cemetery, beside those of the murdered wife.

PAST EXECUTIONS.

The executions which have taken place at the Tombs for the past sixteen years are as follows:

Benson and Douglass	July	25, 1851
Aaron Stokey	Sept.	19, 1851
Otto Grunzig	Feb.	27, 1852
Patrick Fitzgerald	April	18, 1852
William Saul	Jan.	28, 1853
Joseph Clark	Feb.	11, 1853
James L. Hoare	Jan.	27, 1854
John Dorsay	July	17, 1857
James Rogers	Nov.	12, 1858
James Stephens	Feb.	3, 1860
John Crimmins	March	30, 1860
Nathaniel Gordon	Feb.	21, 1862
William H. Hawkins	June	27, 1862
Bernard Friery	Aug	17, 1866
Frank Ferris	Oct.	19, 1866
George Wagner	March	1, 1867

OBITUARY.

Mr. Amor J. Williamson.

Mr. AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, Tax Commissioner and proprietor of the New-York *Dispatch*, died in New-Orleans, La., on Thursday last. Mr. WILLIAMSON had been in poor health for more than a year past, and had visited the South for the benefit of a milder climate.

The deceased was born on the 10th of April, 1823, in Lancaster County, Penn., and was early apprenticed to the printing business. After many vicissitudes of fortune, in 1845 he started the *Star* newspaper, which proved unsuccessful. In connection with Messrs. BURNS and WATSON, he then started the *Dispatch*, and soon afterward entered political life. In 1853 he was elected Alderman of the Second Ward, and subsequently was appointed Tax Commissioner. In 1858 he ran for Congress. The contest was very close, and Gen. SICKLES finally obtained the seat. In 1866 he ran again, but was defeated.

At the time of his death Mr. WILLIAMSON held the office of Tax Commissioner, and was Chairman of the Union Republican Committee. He leaves a widow and four children.

Nursery and Child's Hospital.

The thirteenth anniversary of the Nursery and Child's Hospital was celebrated yesterday in the hall of the institution, corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue. Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH presided. After prayer, the annual report was read, showing that there have been admitted to the institution—

Women with children	108
Women for confinement	106
Children	307
Number of births	101
Present number of inmates:	
Children	205
Adults	104
Total	312

Of the women admitted for confinement, twenty-four remain, thirty-eight have returned to their homes, and twenty-two have been provided situations as wet-nurses; eighteen with other situations. Four have died.

A collection of $10,000 has been made toward the building fund, thus entitling the institution to claim from the State the sum of $10,000 more, appropriated by the Legislature to the Nursery and Child's Hospital under that condition. The building which the Managers hope to erect will cost $27,000.

From the Treasurer's report it appears that the receipts during the past year from all sources, were $54,171 99; the expenditures $54,100 83, leaving a balance of $71 16. The amount of unpaid bills was $4,534 13.

During the year 578 sick children have been cared for. Of these 441 recovered and 125 died, leaving 12 at present under treatment.

After the reading of the report addresses were made by Rev. Mr. HOYT and Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS. The latter gentleman gave an interesting account of the origin of the institution, and also of a similar institution founded in Paris fifty years ago by the Marchiness PASTORET.

After exercises by the children the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. Cornelius DuBois, First Directress; Mrs. T. C. Doremus, Second Directress; Mrs. Henry Anthon, Third Directress; Mrs. Stoughton, Treasurer: Mrs. Lemist, Secretary; Miss Rachel Hunter, Assistant Secretary.

A Card from Mr. Borst.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 1, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: An article appeared in the TIMES of this morning, stating the arrest of ADOLPHUS BORST. The name of the party arrested was ADOLPHUS BORSCHT, and not ADOLPHUS BORST, (Ex-Deputy United States Marshal.) Please publish this correction and oblige

Yours respectfully,
ADOLPHUS BORST,
No. 187 Mulberry-street, Fourteenth Ward.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE RECENT RAILROAD ACCIDENT ON FLATBUSH-AVENUE.—Coroner SMITH commenced an inquest yesterday into the circumstances attending the death of PATRICK ROONEY, caused by being caught between two cars of the Greenwood and Fifth-avenue line, in Flatbush, near Atlantic-avenue, about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 27th inst. The first witness, *Henry Fisher*, a driver on the Flatbush-avenue route, testified that while on the way to Flatbush two cars of the Fifth-avenue line were ahead of him; he was about ten yards behind; the deceased was between the two tracks engaged in cleaning out the sewer; he had a rope in his hand at the time, when both cars passed him; saw him struck by the rear end of one of the cars; neither of the Greenwood cars stopped. FISHER stepped off to see what the matter was, leaving the man sitting on the curb-stone. On his return trip he saw the man was dead. He could identify neither of the drivers, as his attention was fixed upon the injured man.

Patrick Gilder, who worked with deceased, testified that two Greenwood cars met at the place where they were at work; deceased was between the two tracks, lowering a bucket into the sewer mouth; witness saw the cars, and stepped off the track; deceased could have seen the cars if he had looked around; after the cars had passed, asked deceased if he had been caught between them; he said he had, but was not hurt; in ten minutes thereafter they moved to another manhole, and the party, including deceased, kept at work for an hour; he then spit up a mouthful of blood, and went to the sidewalk, where he sat down; a physician was sent for, but deceased was dead when he arrived; witness did not hear the drivers of the cars call out to deceased, or break up.

Sylvester Asbell, a laborer, testified that he was in the manhole at the time, engaged in filling a bucket, but did not know of the accident until some one hallooed down and told him.

Louis Bauer, M. D., testified to making a post-mortem examination on the body of deceased at the Deadhouse on the 28th inst.; found very little external injuries; there was some discoloration and slight bruises about the chest; on opening the chest, found the left side filled with blood; also found that the left lung had been torn, the blood evidently coming from the rent; there were no other injuries to the chest; it was a peculiar case—one that could not have occurred but for the pleural attachments that existed between the respective lungs on the walls of the chest, being the results of former pleurisy; think when the deceased was hemmed in between the two cars, passing each other in different directions, that the breast was somewhat twisted, and in that moment some of the bands gave way, being engaged; my opinion is that deceased came to his death from a rent of the left lung, causing hemorrhage, compression of the right lung, and displacement of the heart; and it is further my opinion that the injury was produced by a forcible compression of the chest, caused by the passing cars.

Louis Nichols testified that deceased had been in his employ for one year, engaged in cleaning sewers; had seen men working in the streets when two cars passed each other; had himself stood in the same position; but a man could not stand crosswise in a stooping position between the two tracks without danger of being struck, but could stand facing the direction from which the cars were coming; witness thought the space between the tracks was about four feet, and with a car on each track there was about three feet clear room; the hole where the deceased was hurt was directly in the centre of the two tracks; thought it reckless for car-drivers to drive past men at work without giving them notice; had always heard them give notice; had seen men at work between the tracks hoisting buckets from the sewers, when two cars passed in opposite directions without touching them.

Several car-drivers were called, but as none would acknowledge that they knew anything about the matter, the inquest was adjourned until Monday next at 1 o'clock P. M.

THE EXCISE LAW—THE CASES DISPOSED OF YESTERDAY.—The following cases of violation of the Excise Law were disposed of before Justice CORNWELL yesterday: CHARLES ECKSTEIN, the keeper of a lager-bier saloon in Court, near Amity-street, was placed on trial before a Jury, on the charge of keeping his place open after midnight. Several witnesses were examined who proved that they were present when the doors were closed. Three or four looked at their watches, and found that it was from 5 to 7 minutes before 12 o'clock. The proprietor told them it was time to go, and they left by the hall door, which was then locked. They remained in the hall for some time, where they were observed by a policeman. The officer made no attempt to arrest the proprietor that night, but procured a warrant next morning and took him before the Court, when he waived examination, and the case came up yesterday. The evidence being clearly in favor of the defendant, the Jury rendered a verdict of not guilty and he was discharged....Two musicians named JAMES JOYCE and ALBERT KOHLER, attached to the garrison at Fort Hamilton, as musicians, were arraigned on the charge of selling liquor without license. They waived examination, and gave bail to appear for trial at the Court of Sessions....DUDLEY BULGER, keeping a saloon on the corner of Nostrand and Myrtle avenues, was tried on the charge of keeping his place open after midnight. The offence not being proved, he was acquitted....JOHN DOSCHER, keeper of a lager-beer saloon, corner of Madison and Bedford avenues, was fined $30 for selling liquor without license....PETER QUINN, keeping at the corner of Jay and Water streets, was fined $30 for keeping his place of business open after midnight....MARIA HODGSON, of No. 203 Jay-street, was tried for selling beer without a license. It was shown that she kept a beer-pump in her bed-room, from which she supplied her neighbors. She was fined $50.

BURGLARIES.—AN OLD LADY ROBBED.—A man named PATRICK DONOHUE was arrested yesterday, on the charge of having, in connection with another man, perpetrated a burglary in December last. It appears that early on the morning of the 22d of that month, two men in a wagon drove up to the house of a lady, named MARGARET RILEY, aged about 60 years, who lives by herself on the Clove-road. They knocked at the door, but were refused admittance, when they attempted to force it open. The old lady became frightened, and escaping out of a rear window fled to a neighbors' house. Before she reached her destination, she saw the men carrying her trunk from the house, and placing it in the wagon, drove off at a rapid rate. The contents of the trunk are estimated at about $30 in value. Suspicion fell upon the accused from the description given of him by Mrs. RILEY, and a warrant was issued for his arrest, but he kept out of the way until yesterday, when he was taken into custody, and brought before Justice Cornwell. As the day was disagreeable, the complainant was unable to attend the Court, and the examination was adjourned until this morning......A young man named [illegible] MOORE was arrested by Officer [illegible], of the Forty-fourth Precinct, on Thursday, on the complaint of [illegible], residing in Kent-avenue, who charges accused with having feloniously entered his house on the night of the 26th inst. MOORE was taken before Justice [illegible], and committed for examination.

CHARGE OF MISDEMEANOR.—Dr. ALFRED LEWIS, whose bills and placards are posted in conspicuous places in all parts of the city, was yesterday arrested at his office in New-York by Officer WM. H. FOLK, of this City, on the charge of misdemeanor. The bills set forth that he can cure a certain class of diseases. A crippled soldier had been employed by him to do the posting, and, being detected, stated that he was unaware of having violated any law, but simply desired to do something by which he could support himself. He was consequently released, and the doctor was taken into custody. Accused was brought before Justice CORNWELL, and held to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE LANDS IN THE WALLABOUT.—The Mayor of Brooklyn, Hon. SAMUEL BOOTH, and Alderman WHITING, who have been absent at Washington for some time, have returned, and it is understood have made arrangements with the Government to the effect that a strip of land 240 feet wide, extending from Washington-avenue to Wallabout Bay, shall be ceded to the United States in exchange for a portion of land of similar extent between Washington-avenue and Hamilton-street. If this agreement is confirmed, the city will be enabled to construct a basin of 200 feet in width, with a water front of 600 feet, for dockage purposes.

VIOLENT ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.—Officer STRANG, of the Forty-fourth Police Precinct, was severely beaten by a gang of disorderly persons, who had congregated about the railroad transfer office, corner of Classon and Flushing avenues, on Thursday evening. The policeman attempted to quell the disturbance by the arrest of one of the most turbulent of the party, named WM. ANDERSON, when the crowd rescued him, and taking the officer's club, beat the latter in so brutal a manner that he was scarcely able to reach the Station-house. ANDERSON was subsequently arrested and committed to answer.

SEIZURE OF DISTILLERY PROPERTY.—An action was brought in the United States District Court, before Judge BENEDICT, on Thursday, for the confiscation of the distillery property of JAMES LYNCH, whose establishment is located on the corner of Bridge and Front streets, on the charge of having made false returns, and of having largely increased the capacity of his stills without notifying the revenue authorities. The property is valued at $5,200. After a thorough investigation, the case was given to the jury, yesterday, and a verdict in favor of the Government was rendered.

BROOKLYN FIRES IN FEBRUARY.—The total number of fires in this city during the month of February, as reported by Fire-Marshal LAWRENCE, was 21, involving an aggregate loss of about $8,000. The amount of insurances on the property was $22,500.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, MARCH 1.—Nos. 1 to 20 inclusive.

NEW-JERSEY.

MEETING OF LIQUOR DEALERS.—The liquor dealers of Hudson County met pursuant to adjournment at the American Hotel, Jersey City, the officers of the previous meeting presiding. The good effects attending the closing of the saloons during the hours of divine service, which commenced on last Sabbath, was the subject of much encomium on the part of those present, and it was resolved to continue the practice. A resolution was adopted to the effect that any liquor dealer who fails to comply with this rule shall be expelled from the Association. A committee was appointed in each township in the County to report all violations of the rule. A committee was also appointed to prepare rules for the permanent organization, to report at the next meeting, to be held on Thursday, 7th inst.

SEIZURE OF LIQUOR.—The Captain of the Hoboken Police yesterday morning seized two barrels found standing on the walk in front of the vinegar factory, corner of Garden and Fourth-st., and on which the revenue had not been paid. Measures were taken to secure the confiscation of the liquor seized.

THE HOBOKEN FERRY INVESTIGATION.—The joint Committee of the New-Jersey Legislature visited the Hoboken ferries, on the Jersey side, yesterday, to inspect the ferry-houses, boats, &c. It is not known what conclusion they came to, but it is expected they will report early next week.

LAW REPORTS.

Still Another Distillery Forfeited.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict and a Jury.

The United States vs. Two Steam Pumps and Other Articles.—This was an action to forfeit a distillery for running in violation of the Internal Revenue Laws. The evidence for the Government showed that the place was seized on the 3d of January last. The distillery was in Clinton-avenue, and was owned by John Geyer, the claimant. He had made application for an Inspector, and one had been nominated by the Collector, and his name sent on to Washington, but his appointment was not received till after the seizure. When the officers examined the premises on the morning of the seizure, they found mash-tubs containing beer in a state of fermentation, and the boiler was warm and a fire laid under the boiler. There was also a platform raised above the floor, and one of the officers asked the claimant's son, who appeared to be in charge, if there was anything under it. He was told there was not, but the next day he found under it four more mash-tubs, two of them full of beer in a state of fermentation. Spirits ran out of the worm in turning the faucet. The still was in three compartments, the lower one being full of beer, the second part full and the third empty. Some testimony was also given to show that the distillery had been seen running in December.

The defendant testified himself that he had never run the still, and he did not think it could work before some repairs were made on it, which were made on Dec. 29. He admitted that he had kindled a fire under the boiler, and that he had mixed some molasses with water in the mash-tubs, and had put some fermented beer into the still; but he said he could not run a steam engine and had no engineer, and that he put water into the boiler to see if it was tight, and lit the fire to keep it from freezing.

The Judge left the case as a question of intent to the Jury, who, after a very brief absence, returned a verdict in favor of the Government.

For the United States, District-Attorney Tracy; for claimant, Gen. Crooke.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Justice Ingraham.

THE KANE ARSON CASE GIVEN TO THE JURY.

Upon the convening of the Court, Mr. Brady continued his argument for the defence, and upon its conclusion Attorney-General Martindale made the closing argument, occupying over three hours with an able and exhaustive statement for the people, claiming that the evidence showed plainly that the crime of arson had been committed; that one of two men, Kane or Sheehan, was the guilty party. They both were present, both had opportunity to commit the crime, and the remaining question was to consider which had the more controlling motive to commit. At this point the learned counsel went into a long and searching analysis of the entire case, to show that while Kane had the strongest motives of interest to impel him to fire the building, Sheehan had none at all, but would and did lose rather than gain by the fire.

The Court, when charging the Jury, went generally over the facts as claimed on each side, and said that unless the Jury credited the testimony of Sheehan, it was their duty to acquit the prisoner. The law governing the evidence of an accomplice, corroborated or uncorroborated by other testimony, as well as the amount of credit accorded by the law to a witness contradicted by himself, was then fully explained, and the Jury retired with the case at a few minutes past 4 o'clock, and at 7 o'clock, no verdict having been rendered, the Court took a recess until to-day at 9:30 o'clock.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 1.

By Leonard, J.

Charlotte Cumming *vs.* Moses R. Cumming; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Mary O'Hara *vs.* John O'Hara; the same judgment. Rosanna Mountage *vs.* Patrick Conway; case settled. Thomas Hope *vs.* C. E. Lawrence, &c.; case resettled. John H. Witte *vs.* Frederick Wencks; case, &c., settled. See proposed amendments.

By Sutherland, J.

Edward Bootes *vs.* Samuel B. Woolman; case settled. See proposed amendments. Isaac L. Hewitt et al. *vs.* The Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company; findings settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 1, 1867.

$60000	U.S.6s 5-20s C.'65	106¾	200	Canton Company	44½
2,500	U.S.6s,5-20s, C.'65 New	106¾	100	do	44¾
5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'65 New Issue	106⅝	100	Mar. Pref	22¼
10,000	U.S.5s,10-40s..C. Ex-int	98	240	Adams Ex. Co	55
1,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser. small	105⅞	100	do	54¾
1,000	Ill. C. Bds. '69	99	50	Wells, Fargo Ex	55
1,000	Ill. C. Bds. '70	99	10	Pac. M S. S. Co	127
5,000	N. Y. St. 7s. '70	104	150	do	126¼
3,000	N. Y. St. 6s. '73	100½	200	do	126¼
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s..x-c	65½	1000	do	126
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new	63½	100	do	126¼
4,000	N. Car. 6s...x-c	50	400	N. Y. Cen	102½
2,000	N. Car. 6s....new	49¾	200	do....2d call	102⅝
2,000	do	50	2200	Erie Railroad	55¾
10,000	Conn. State 6s	100½	200	do....s10	55¼
22,000	Mo. St. 6s	92	50	do	55
7,000	Ohio 6s. '81	101	100	do....b60	55⅝
60,000	Ohio & M. C	25¼	100	do....b60	55½
30,000	do	25½	100	do	55
3,000	C. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bds	82	300	do....2d call	55½
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	79	500	do....s10	55
3,000	do	79½	35	N. Y. & N. H. R	118
1,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	100	400	Reading R	103
1,000	Mich. So. S.F.Bs.	99½	500	do	102¾
15,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s	99½	500	do	102⅞
10,000	Mor. & Essex 1st	96½	500	Mich. S. & N. I	72
5	Continental Bank	104	300	do....2d call	72¼
11	Fourth National	104½	500	Ill. Cen. R	116
7	do	105	200	Clev. & Pitts	79¾
7	Bk. State of N. Y.	108	1300	Chic. & N. W	35½
13	Del. & Hud. Canal	147	500	Chi. & N. W. Pr	64½
100	At. M. S. Co	79½	600	do	64¾
			200	do....b10	64¾
			150	Clev. & Tol. R	118½
			800	Chic. & R. I	95¾
			200	do....s60	95
			50	do	95¾

100	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	P., Ft. W. & C	[illegible]
100	do	80	[illegible]	do	93¾
100	do	80½	[illegible]	Chic. & Alt	101
100	do....2d call	80	100	Mar. & C. Is. P	23
100	do	80½	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. Pf	50
1,500	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	110¾	200	Reading R	102¾
2,000	do	110½	400	Chic. & N. W	35½
5,000	O. & M. Cer	25¾	100	Chic. & N. W. Prf	64¾
100	At. Mail SS. Co	80½	100	Ill. Cen. R....b30	115¾
300	do	80¾	200	do	115¾
100	Pac. M. SS. Co	127	200	Clev. & Pitts	79¾
100	do	126¾	100	Mil. & St. P	34
25	Wells Fargo Ex	55	100	Chi. & R. I	95½
300	Erie Railroad	55⅝	100	P., Ft. W. & C	94½
100	do	55			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81....R.	108¾	100	Wells Fargo Ex	54
50,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'62	111	300	N.Y. Cen. R	102⅝
25,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, Third Ser	105⅝	100	do	102⅝
5,000	Tenn. 6s....x-c	65½	1400	Erie R	55½
2,000	Missouri 6s	92	10	do	55⅝
7,000	N. Car. 6s....x-c	50	50	do	55⅝
10,000	O. & M. Cer....b30	25¼	300	Reading R	102⅞
20,000	do	25⅝	500	M. S. & N. I. R	72⅝
500	Canton Co	45	600	Cleve. & Pitts	80
200	Cum. Coal. Pf	30	200	do	80½
100	do	30¼	1000	do....b30	81
100	At. M. SS. Co	82	1600	do	80⅝
200	do	82¼	900	do....b10	81
200	do....s30	82	600	do	81
300	Boston W. P	26	50	Chic. & N. W	35⅝
200	do....b30	26⅜	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf	65
100	do	26⅜	50	do	65⅛
300	Pacific Mail	127	100	P., F. W. & C	94⅜
60	do	127¼	100	do	94¼
400	do....s30	127	100	Chic. & R. I	95⅞
10	do	127⅜	25	N.Y. & N. H	118
100	do	128	200	Mil. & St. P. R	34
100	do	127⅜	100	do	33¼
100	do....s30	127½	40	Cin., Ham. & D. R.	80

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	25½	400	Reading R	103⅜
100	Boston W. P	26	1000	do	103
100	Mariposa Pref	22	400	do....c	103
100	do	22½	200	do....s3	103
100	do....b10	22⅝	400	do	102⅞
100	Atlantic M.SS.Co	78	500	Cleve. & Pitts....b60	80
100	N. Y. Cen. R	102⅝	200	Clev. & Tol	118
100	do....b3	102½	200	do....s3	118
600	do	102⅜	300	Chic., R. I. & P	95½
200	do....s3	102¼	600	do....s3	95⅜
100	West. U. Tel	42½	200	do....b3	95⅝
100	Hudson R. R	138	200	do	95⅝
400	Erie R	55⅞	300	C. & N. W	35⅝
2800	do....c	55½	200	do....c	35⅝
1600	do	55⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf....s3	64⅝
200	do....s15	55½	100	do....b10	64⅝
200	do....b10	55¾	100	do....b3	64⅝
600	do....s3	55¼	1200	P., F. W. & C	94
2100	Mich. S. & N. I	72	200	do....b10	94
600	do....b3	72½	290	do....b3	94
300	do....s3	72⅝			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	25½	800	Reading R	103
200	Canton Co	45⅝	400	M. S. & N. I	72⅝
10	Quick. Min. Co	38⅝	500	Cleve. & Pitts	80
600	do....s3	38	200	Chi., R. I. & P	95⅝
100	Pac. Mail	127	100	do....s3	95⅝
100	do	126¾	400	Chic. & N. W....s3	35½
400	At. Mail SS. Co	82	100	do....b15	35⅝
200	N. Y. Cen	102½	100	do....s10	35⅝
200	Hud. Riv. R	138	600	Chic. & N.W. Pref	64⅝
1500	Erie R....s3	55	100	do....b15	64⅝
400	do....s10	55	200	do....s3	64⅝
600	do....b3	55½	500	P., F. W. & C....s3	94⅝
800	do	55½	100	do....b30	94⅝
700	do....s3	55⅝	100	do....b3	94⅝
1000	do....b3	55½			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Canton Co	45⅝	600	N. Y. Cen	102⅝
100	Boston W. P	26⅜	200	do	102⅝
200	do....b30	27	400	Reading	103
300	Pac. M. SS. Co....b3	128	300	Mich. S. & N. Ind	72⅝
100	Atlantic Mail	82½	200	do....b10	72⅝
600	Erie Railroad	55⅝	200	do....s3	72⅝
300	do	55⅝	300	Clev. & Pitts....b10	81
200	do....b15	55⅝	200	Chic. & N. W....s3	35½
1200	do....s3	55⅝	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf	65⅛

FRIDAY, March 1—P. M.

The Gold Room opened this morning at 140¼ ℔ cent., as against 139¾ at the close of business last night. The sales, however, soon ran down to 139⅜@139¼@138⅞ ℔ cent., and then reacted to 139⅜@139¼ ℔ cent. These ups and downs were partially ascribed to the serious and conflicting rumors from Washington, but were more probably the consequence of an easier supply of cash Gold and some distrust in a further advance on the present upward speculation.

The Foreign Exchanges, after the decline in Gold below 139½ ℔ cent., were rather steadier than yesterday, on the basis of 108¼@108½ for 60 days London first-class New-York Bankers, and 108@108¼ for Southern Bank Bills. A fair business was done for the steamers of Saturday.

The market for Money to the Brokers is 5 @6 ℔ cent. on Government collateral, and 6@7 ℔ cent. on other approved collateral. The discount, outside of Bank, on prime business paper is 6@7 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, and on good fair names 7@8 ℔ cent.

The Public Funds were steady in price today. On account of the rain storm there was rather less done in the 7.30 ℔ cents. and Consolidated 5-20s. The latter, however, continued at 105½ ℔ cent. The 5-20s, May and November, 1862 and 1865, were in fair request on orders from abroad. The Cable quotations continue to show that the fluctuations here in Gold have no corresponding effect on 5-20s in London.

The Railway market at the Stock Exchange was lower through the fornoon by ½@1 ℔ cent., with some disposition to sell *short* on the dullness of speculation and the momentary suspense in regard to financial and political news from Washington. Later in the day a good part of the decline was recovered. The steamships were comparatively steady for Pacific Mail, and 3 ℔ cent. higher for Atlantic. At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s, xd.	107⅜	98	Northwest	35¾	35½
U. S. 5-20s	111¼	111	N. West Pref	65¼	65⅛
U. S. 7.30s	105	105	Rock Island	95⅞	95⅝
N. Y. Central	102⅝	102⅝	Fort Wayne	94⅞	94⅝
Erie	56	55⅝	Pacific Mail	127⅜	127⅜
Hudson	138	140	Quicksilver	38⅝	38½
Reading	103⅜	102⅞	W. U. Telegraph	42⅝	42⅝
Mich. Southern	72⅝	72⅝	Mariposa Pref	22½	22½
Illinois Central	116	116	Ohio Certificates	25½	24½
Pittsburgh	79¾	81	American Gold	139⅞	139¼
Tennessee 6s	66½	66¼	Bills on London	108½	108⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1867	125	5-20 reg., 1865, n. iss	108⅝
6 ℔ cent. 1868	132	5-20 cou., 1865, n. iss	108¾
6 ℔ cent. coupon, 1868	133½	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1871	111
6 ℔ cent. reg'd. 1881	110¾	5 ℔ cent. coupon, 1871	111
500 & 1,000, 1881	110¾	End. coupon, 1871	110
5-20 registered, 1862	107	5 ℔ cent., cou., 1874	102¾
5-20 coupon, small	110	End. coupon, 1874	102¾
5-20 500 & 1,000	111	10-40 registered	97½
5-20 registered, 1864	107¾	10-40 500 & 1,000, ex d.	98
5-20 500 & 1,000	107¾	7 3.10 1st series	105⅞
5-20 registered, 1865	107¾	7 3.10 2d series	105⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000	108⅜	7 3.10 3d series	105⅝

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	117	Bank of the Republic	113
Manhattan	132	Bank of N. America	105
Merchants'	115	Hanover	109
Mechanics'	117	Metropolitan	124
Union	115	People's	125
America	132	East River	90
City	200	Nassau	105
Phenix	106	Shoe and Leather	111
Tradesmen's	142	Corn Exchange	115
National	110	Continental	104
Merchants' Exch'ge	107	Commonwealth	107¾
State of New-York	107	Impt'rs & Traders	110
Commerce	113½	Manuf's & Merchants	100
Ocean	101½	Central National	111½
American Exchange	114	Fourth National	104½
Chatham	135		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93½	Chi. & N. W. Sk'n B	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	91	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	85½
N. Y. Cen. 6s.. R Est	91	Cons. 7 ℔ c. conv	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	91	Tol. & Wab. 1st M	89¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	103½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex	89½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	105	Tol. & W. 2d M	79½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '65-'76	105¼	Tol. & Wab. Eqn. Bds	69
Erie 1st mort. 1867	101⅝	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	70
Erie 7s, 3d mort. 1883	98½	Gal. & Chic., Ext	97½
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	91½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	97
Erie 7s. 5th mort. 1888	89	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	101
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1st M. '77	90	N. J. Central 1st M	101
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. 1869	101¼	N. J. Central 2d M	101
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M..s.f.'85	103	Pitts. Ft. W.&Ch. 1st M	102
Hud. R. 7s. conv. 1867	98	Pitts. Ft. W.&Ch. 2d M	94
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101	Pitts. Ft. W.&Ch. 3d M	84¼
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ ct. '69-'72	102½	Cleve. & P. 2d M	96
Mich. Central 8s. '82	110	Cleve. & P. 3d Con	89
Chi.. B.&Q. 8 ℔ ct. 1st M.	110½	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	73
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M	92½	Chic. & Alton. S. F	99
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	96½	Chi. & Al. 1st M	99
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ℔ c.	[illegible]	Chi. & Alton Income	91
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔. c. 1875	106	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	80
Alton & T. H. 1st M	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	85¾
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd	82	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	80
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	73	Marietta & Cin. 1st M	82½
Chi. & N. W. S. F	93	Joliet & Chic. 1st M	100
Chi. & N. W. In't B	90	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st	58

The following are the comparative earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad for the third week in February:

1867	$19,807
1866	18,121
From Jan. 1:	
1867	$151,188
1866	149,757

We are authorized to say that the contracts pending between certain Mining Board parties and Messrs. HENRY CLEWS & Co., of the Stock Exchange, have been settled without loss to the latter. These contracts, as in a similar case with Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., (previously settled,) were in what is called "Ayres Mill and Mining Company" shares.

Superintendent BARNES, of the Insurance Department at Albany, we are glad to find, substantially confirms the reliability of the exhibit of the condition of the Sun Mutual Marine Insurance Company, which appears elsewhere in our columns. Mr. BARNES made a personal investigation of the affairs of the Company, at the special request of its honored President, Mr. MOSES H. [illegible], and he states, in a preliminary note to his elaborate report, that he found the assets of the Company adequate and sufficient to justify its continuance in business as a Mutual Marine Insurance Company in the City of New-York. The Company has thus the prospect of continued usefulness and prosperity. The addition to the cash capital of half a million of dollars, recently agreed upon and now being paid in, will contribute materially to such result.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $379,000, Gold Notes, $46,000; Total receipts, $1,477,359 60; Payments, $3,604,763 86; Balance, $112,258,660 54.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $3,315,737. The following is the summary of the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	3,621	$795,486	807	$378,236	7,087	$482,549
Man. of Cotton	1,495	643,364	714	211,651	1,165	392,987
Man. of Silk	690	483,581	227	204,756	180	221,054
Man. of Flax	1,369	394,909	199	60,966	2,196	648,169
Miscellaneous	2,235	305,669	2,687	86,121	438	85,122
Total	7,410	$2,374,018	4,535	$941,719	5,068	1,779,846
		941,719				2,374,018
Total entered		$3,315,737		Total marketed		$4,153,864

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum in Gold, payable in the City of New-York. For full particulars apply to FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

☞ TEN PER CENT. MUNICIPAL BONDS OF THE CITY OF EAST SAGINAW, MICHIGAN.
Issued for sewerage, engine-house, City Hall, &c., for sale by A. WILKINS, Stock Broker, Detroit.

☞ BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvement Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 1, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 17 bbls. Ashes, 1,041 bbls. Flour, 1,760 bags Corn Meal, 8,400 bushels Corn, 1,500 bushels Oats, 1,652 bbls. Pork, 1,281 pkgs. Cut Meats, 176 pkgs. Lard, 178 pkgs. Beef, and 374 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in fair demand and steady, at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $11 25@$11 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet, but steady, including Java at 24½c.@25c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 15½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 16c.@16½c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand at buoyant prices. Middlings, 32c.@33½., chiefly within our range, ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 4,650 bales, against receipts of 3,211 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	23,624
Receipts last week	22,401
Receipts preceding week	25,343
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	178,229
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	404,964
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	81,903
Exports since Sept. 1	201,798
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	210,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,294,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	667,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	620,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been inactive, and quoted down again about 10c. ℔ bbl., on the low grades. Sales since our last have been 5,300 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 60@$9 80; common to good Extra State at $9 85@$10 80; good to choice do. do. at $10 80@$11 60; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 60@$11 65 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 60	@ 9 80
Extra State	9 85	@11 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 65	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 60	@11 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 65	@14 50
Extra Genesee	11 60	@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 00	@16 00

Southern Flour is depressed and lower. Sales since our last 250 bbls., at $10 20@$12 for ordinary to fair extra, and $12 @$16 50 for fair to choice extra do. ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in limited demand, at $11 70@$14 75 for extra, ℔ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Rye Flour is in rather less demand at from $7@$8 ℔ bbl.; sales 540 bbls. Corn Meal continues in request at $5@$5 25 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 10@$5 15 for Jersey; $5 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 750 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is inactive at $2 50@$3, chiefly within range, ℔ 100 lbs. Of California Flour sales were reported of 1,170 sacks, at $13@$14 75 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and somewhat depressed to-day; sales since our last 19,000 bushels, including No. 3 and No. 2 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $2 10@$2 25 ℔ bushel. Corn has been heavy and lower; sales since our last 51,000 bushels, at $1 07@ $1 08, chiefly at $1 07½, for mixed Western in store; $1 09@$1 10 for mixed Western afloat; $1 05@1 09½ for new Yellow and White Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Oats have been less active, but comparatively firm, We quote: Chicago and Milwaukee at 58c.@64c., and choice Ohio at 66c., and State at 70c., in store, ℔ bushel; sales 65,000 bushels. Barley has been in moderate demand at about former rates. Sales since our last 57,000 bushels, at $1 12, in part, for Canada West, free; 93c. for do., in bond, 82c@85c. for Western, $1 05 for State, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt continues inactive at $1 23@$1 30 ℔ bushel. Rye is in limited request; sales 5,700 bushels, at $1 10@ $1 13 for Western, $1 27@$1 28 for State ℔ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet, but quoted higher to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $21@$21 25 for new City and Western Mess, closing at $21 25 for new Western Mess; $20@$20 50 cash, and regular way, for one-year-old City and Western Mess; $16 75@$17 25 for Prime; $19 50@$20 12 for Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,500 bbls. new Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' and buyers' option, March and April, at $21 25@$21 50 ℔ bbl. Stock of Pork to-day 95,069 bbls., against 86,926 bbls. Feb. 1, 1867, and 100,548 bbls. March 1, 1866. Cut Meats continue in good request, at 8½c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 11½c.@13½c. for Hams, ℔ lb. Sales 425 pkgs. Bacon is in less demand; sales, 630 boxes, part at 11½c. for Short Rib; 11¾c.@12c. for Short Clear; 10½c. for Long Rib; 10½c.@10¾c. for Cumberland Cut, ℔ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales since our last 950 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@12¾c. for inferior to prime old, and 12½c.@13¼c. for new, ℔ lb. Small lots of very choice new bring a shade higher prices. Dressed Hogs are scarce and quiet at 9¾c@10½c., for Western, and 10½c.@11½c. for common to choice City ℔ lb. Beef continues in fair request at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 450 bbls. Tierce Beef is in less demand at from $33 50@$36 25 for India Mess, and $30 @$33 for Prime Mess ℔ tierce. Stock to-day 15,089 pkge. Beef. Beef Hams continue in request at $33@ $36 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 180 bbls., part to arrive. Butter is inactive at 27c.@40c. for State, and 40c.@43c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in request at 10c.@21c., ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 71,000 lbs. at 11½c.@13c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 238,000 lbs. at 11½c.@11¾c.; also 43,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in more demand and firm. Sales, since our last, 183 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@18c.; 9 hhds. Virginia at 12½c., and 85 cases Seed Leaf at 4¾c.@8c. ℔ lb. Messrs. RADER & SON supply the following exhibit of the

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in February.

	Kentucky	Va. & N.C.	Ohio.	Maryland.	Total.
Stock Feb. 1, '67, hhds.	12,296	655	24	23	12,998
Received since	1,364	65	—	—	1,429
Total	13,660	720	24	23	14,427
Delivered since	1,322	107	2	3	1,434
Stock March 1, 1867	12,338	613	24	20	12,993

Brooklyn Inspection—Stock Feb. 1, hhds	3,924
Received since	328
Total	4,252
Delivered since	442
Stock in Brooklyn Inspection Warehouse March 1, 1867	3,810
Total stock March 1, 1867	16,803

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in February.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.
Stock on hand Feb. 1, 1867—bales	6,771	—	3,063
Received since	1,569	25	—
Total	8,340	25	3,063
Delivered since	1,543	25	1,683
Stock on hand March 1, 1867—bales	6,797	—	1,380

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 430 bbls., in bond, at 32c.@33c. for Western, and 31c. for State, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 4,800 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@7-16d. by sailing vessel, and ½d. by steamer, ℔ lb.; 40 tons Oil at 40s. ℔ ton. For Cork and orders, a Prussian bark with Petroleum at 5s. 6d. For a Mediterranean port, a vessel with Petroleum on private terms.

Sales of Real Estate—MARCH 1.

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

3-story brick house and lot No. 52 King-st	$11,600
3-story brick house and lot No. 117 West 53d-st	18,275
Lot s.s. 42d-st., 575 feet east of 8th-av	4,975
2 lots n. s. 63d-st., 250 feet west of 4th-av., each	4,600
Lot n. s. 54th-st., 250 feet west of 6th-av	2,805
Lot s. s. West 14th-st., 475 feet west of 8th-av	5,600

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

4-story brown stone house and lot, No. 15 East 31st-st	27,800

BY JOSEPH M'GUIRE.

2 brick houses, stable and lots, Nos. 335 and 337 East 32d-st	16,800
2 brick houses and lots, Nos. 427 and 429 5th-st	17,000

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, March 1, 1867.

MEATS.

Dealers quoted prices generally much higher, and report a light business this week. Supplies are much less extensive, and holders are exacting extreme rates, though experiencing a limited run of custom. The rain-storm, to-day, kept hosts of buyers away from the market.

Retail Prices of Meats in New-York:

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb	$ 25	@ 32
Beef, chuck-roast, ℔ lb	18	@ 25
Beef, round, ℔ lb	20	@ 25
Beef, rumps, ℔ lb	20	@ 24
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb	32	@ 40
Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ lb	26	@ 32
Beef, coarse cuts, ℔ lb	12	@ 20
Beef, corned, ℔ lb	12	@ 22
Beef, smoked, ℔ lb	20	@ 30
Beef tongues, each	1 12	@1 50
Mutton, by the carcass, ℔ lb	10	@ 15
Mutton, hind-quarters, ℔ lb	15	@ 22
Mutton, fore-quarters, ℔ lb	10	@ 16
Mutton, chops, ℔ lb	20	@ 30
Mutton, legs, ℔ lb	20	@ 30
Pigs, roasting, each	3 00	@4 50
Pork, joints, ℔ lb	15	@ 20
Pork steaks, ℔ lb	15	@ 20
Pork, corned, ℔ lb	16	@ 20
Bacon, ℔ lb	16	@ 20
Hams, ℔ lb	16	@ 22
Shoulders, ℔ lb	14	@ 18
Veal, hind-quarters, ℔ lb	18	@ 28
Veal, fore-quarters, ℔ lb	14	@ 20
Veal cutlets, ℔ lb	32	@ 40
Veal, fillets, ℔ lb	32	@ 40
Veal, loins, ℔ lb	22	@ 30
Sausages, country made, ℔ lb	16	@ 20
Lard, ℔ lb	18	@ 21
Suet, ℔ lb	15	@ 20
Haslets, each	6	@ 10
Tripe, ℔ lb	8	@ 10

POULTRY AND GAME.

Are also quoted up in price, with a very moderate inquiry.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game in New-York:

Capons, ℔ lb	$ 30	@ 35
Chickens, ℔ lb	22	@ 32
Chickens, broiling, ℔ pair	1 37	@1 75
Ducks, ℔ lb	23	@ 30
Ducks, Canvas Back, ℔ pair	4 50	@5 50
Ducks, Mallard, ℔ pair	1 12	@1 50
Ducks, Widgeon, ℔ pair	87	@1 25
Fowls, Bucks Co., ℔ lb	28	@ 32
Geese, ℔ lb	20	@ 25
Pigeons, squab, ℔ pair	62	@ 75
Prairie Chickens, ℔ pair	70	@ 87
Rabbits, ℔ pair	70	@ 80
Squirrels, each	12	@ —
Turkeys, ℔ lb	24	@ 32

FISH.

Light supplies and high prices are still the rule in the market. Business is unusually tame, but the dealers are hopeful of a much better run of custom in the approaching Lent season.

Retail Prices of Fish in New-York:

Bass, ℔ lb	$ 18	@ 25
Black-fish, ℔ lb	15	@ 18
Clams, ℔ doz.	25	@1 00
Cod, ℔ lb	12	@ 15
Codfish, steak, ℔ lb	12	@ 15
Cod, dried, ℔ lb	8	@ 12
Crabs, ℔ dozen	25	@ 35
Eels, ℔ lb	15	@ 25
Flounders, ℔ lb	15	@ 20
Frost Fish, ℔ lb	8	@ 10
Haddock, ℔ lb	10	@ 12
Halibut, ℔ lb	20	@ 25
Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb	22	@ 25
Herrings, fresh, ℔ lb	6	@ 9
Herrings, smoked, ℔ lb	15	@ 18
Lobsters, ℔ lb	8	@ 10
Mackerel, salt, each	15	@ 20
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb	18	@ 20
Oysters, ℔ 100	75	@3 00
Oysters, pickled, ℔ 100	2 00	@3 00
Perch, ℔ lb	15	@ 18
Pickerel, ℔ lb	15	@ 20
Salmon, fresh, ℔ lb	1 00	@1 25
Salmon, smoked, ℔ lb	30	@ 35
Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb	23	@ 27
Scollops, ℔ quart	30	@ 40
Smelts, ℔ lb	20	@ 25
Sounds and Tongues, ℔ lb	18	@ 20
Turbot, ℔ lb	25	@ 30
Whitefish, ℔ lb	20	@ 25

VEGETABLES.

Are in quite moderate supply and very firm in price. The demand is restricted.

Retail Prices of Vegetables in New-York:

Beans, steeped, ℔ quart	$ 20	@ 25
Beets, new, ℔ dozen	20	@ 40
Cabbages, new, each	12	@ 20
Cabbages, red, each	18	@ 30
Carrots, new, ℔ dozen	18	@ 25
Celery, ℔ bunch	20	@ 31
Garlic, ℔ bunch	25	@ 30
Lettuce, ℔ head	15	@ 25
Leeks, ℔ bunch	10	@ 12
Onions, ℔ peck	70	@ 85
Onions, ℔ quart	10	@ 15
Oyster Plant, ℔ bunch	12	@ 18
Parsnips, ℔ dozen	20	@ 40
Parsley, ℔ bunch	10	@ 12
Potatoes, ℔ bbl	3 25	@4 50
Potatoes, ℔ peck	50	@ 62
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ peck	1 12	@1 50
Sage and Thyme, ℔ bunch	3	@ 5
Squash, each	18	@ 30
Spinach, ℔ half peck	25	@ 35
Tomatoes, ℔ quart	24	@ 30
Turnips, new, ℔ half peck	18	@ 25

FRUIT.

This branch of business is extremely dull, though prices exhibit no important fluctuations.

Retail Prices of Fruit in New-York:

Almonds, ℔ lb	$ 40	@ 50
Apples, ℔ half peck	50	@1 00
Cranberries, ℔ quart	30	@ 40
Currants, Zante, ℔ lb	18	@ 24
Dates, ℔ lb	30	@ 40
Figs, ℔ lb	20	@ 30
Hickory Nuts, ℔ quart	18	@ 25
Lemons, ℔ doz	25	@ 40
Oranges, ℔ doz	30	@1 25
Raisins, ℔ lb	20	@ 30

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Eggs are much more abundant and are cheaper. The demand is consequently brisker. Butter and Cheese are comparatively steady, with a moderate trade in progress.

Retail Prices in New-York:

Butter, prime to choice table, ℔ lb	46	@ 52
Butter, fair to good ℔ lb	38	@ 45
Butter, cooking, ℔ lb	25	@ 35
Cheese, ℔ lb	18	@ 26
Eggs, ℔ doz	48	@ 50
Honey, White Clover, ℔ can	75	@1 00
Honey, White Clover, ℔ bottle	30	@ 35
Honey, Comb, ℔ lb	40	@ 50

SUNDRIES.

Retail Prices in New-York:

Coal, ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs	$6 50	@ 8 50
Coffee, Green, ℔ lb	39	@ 45
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ℔ lb	35	@ 52
Coffee, Roast and Ground, ℔ lb	30	@ 52
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ℔ lb	10	@ 25
Flour, Extra Family ℔ bbl	12 50	@17 50
Flour, Family, ℔ 25 lb. bags	2 00	@ 2 75
Meal, Corn, ℔ 7 lb. bags	25	@ 32
Meal, Oat, ℔ lb	7	@ 9
Milk, ℔ quart	10	@ 12
Molasses, ℔ gallon	70	@1 25
Rice, ℔ lb	10	@ 13
Soap, by the box, ℔ lb	9	@ 12
Sugar, Brown, ℔ lb	12	@ 14
Sugar, Soft White, ℔ lb	15	@ 15½
Sugar, Crushed, &c., ℔ lb	16½	@ 17½
Syrup, ℔ gallon	1 00	@1 75
Teas, English Breakfast, ℔ lb	75	@1 25
Teas, Green, ℔ lb	85	@2 00
Teas, Mixed, ℔ lb	65	@1 10

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Worship on SUNDAY, at Lyric Hall, corner of 47th-st. and Broadway. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Bible class at 3 P. M.

EVERETT ROOMS, NO. 1,296 BROADWAY, near 34th-st.—Subject for Evening—*Creeds: Identity of the Unitarian and Universalist Creeds, &c.* Services at 7½ o'clock; preaching also at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

WHERE SHALL THEY REIGN IN GLORY?—The Herald of the coming Kingdom of God will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Future Abode and Inheritance of the Redeemed.*—Matt. v., 5.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st. Rev. JOHN DE WITT, of Irvington, will preach in this church on SABBATH, March 3, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—There will be preaching in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Lecture SUNDAY EVENING on *Young Men's Christian Union.*

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Services every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

REV. PROF. GREEN, OF PRINCETON, N. J., will preach (D. V.) in the University-place Presbyterian Church, corner 10th-st., SUNDAY, March 3, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. C. ESRAY, on SUNDAY, March 3; in the morning at 10½ and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

LEE-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, OF Brooklyn, E. D., (Fulton Ferry and Greenpoint cars to Taylor-st.)—Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine Service and Sermon in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. WESTON will preach.

FORTIETH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, near Lexington-av.—The Pastor, Rev. J. E. ANNAN, will preach on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WM. E. DODGE, JR., REV. G. W. WOODRUFF and WM. W. CORNELL, Esq., will speak at the M. E. Mission Room, No. 146 Avenue A, between 10th and 11th sts., on SUNDAY, at 2 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY—Madison-av. and 42d-st.—Evening services on SUNDAY, at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. DR. PLATT OF KENTUCKY WILL officiate for the congregation of the late Rev. Dr HAWKS on SUNDAY MORNING, in the large chapel of the University, on Washington-square. Services will be continued in this chapel until the completion of the Memorial Chapel of the Holy Saviour, in East 25th-st., which, it is expected, will be ready for occupancy on Easter next.

POPULAR UP-TOWN LECTURES—THE Young Men's Association of St. Timothy's Protestant Episcopal Church, have arranged a course of lectures to be delivered at Lyric Hall, corner Broadway and 47th-st., by Rev. R. S. Howland, D. D., Prof. Geo. F. Seymour, F. C. Ewer and A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., on the evenings of 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th of March, the proceeds to be applied in liquidating the debt on the new church edifice in process of construction in 57th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Tickets to the course, $2; single admission, 75 cents, to be had at Fowler & Wells' No. 389 Broadway; Sheldon & Co.'s No. 500 Broadway, and at all the prominent druggists and stationers; also at the door.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 3d inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and Concert of Prayer for seamen, at 7½ P. M.; also preaching at the corner of Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M. and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ o'clock P. M. All seats free.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY of the Brooklyn City Mission and Tract Society will be held in the Church of the Pilgrims on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The annual report will be read by the Secretary, Rev. E. H. CANFIELD, D. D., and addresses made by Rev. G. J. MORGAN and Rev. C. H. EVEREST. The President, Rev. Dr. STORRS, will preside.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Pastor, Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT.—Public services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. After the morning service the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. It being the regular Missionary Sabbath, Mr. GULICK, from the Sandwich Islands, will address the school.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D.D., will deliver a lecture before the Young Men's Association of St. Timothy's Church, in Lyric Hall, corner 47th-st. and Broadway, for the benefit of the Church Building Fund. Subject—*Romanism in Spain.* Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets to be had at the door, 75 cents each.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square. Services in the evening at 7½. The proposed convention of the people of this State considered under our responsibility to God and the proposed crime of excluding the colored race.

MARINER'S GUIDE AND WANDERER'S AID SOCIETY.—The quarterly meeting of this Society will be held in the Mariner's Temple, corner of Oliver and Henry sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, March 3. Reports will be received from their missionaries, and addresses will be delivered by eminent speakers. Exercises commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original, permanent mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent—Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. The public are much interested in the improvement, order and singing of these children.

SERMONS ON THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.—Rev. Dr. DOWLING expects to preach the third of this course of sermons at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, corner of Downing-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next. Subject—*The Third Commandment.* Baptism at the close of the evening service. All invited, especially young men.

ST. GEORGE'S MISSION CHAPEL, 19TH-st., near 1st-av. SUNDAY, March 3, services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Holy communion in the morning. Sermon in the evening to candidates for confirmation. Subject—*The Perpetual Covenant.* Full service, with sermon, on the evening of ASH WEDNESDAY, 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Seats all free.

THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, (late the Episcopal Church of the Resurrection,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor, will be opened with appropriate services by the Sixth Universalist Society, on MONDAY EVENING, March 4, at 7½ o'clock.

A LECTURE ON "GENIUS OF REFORM" will be delivered by Rev. G. C. ESRAY, in the Jane-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, between 8th and Greenwich avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 6, 1867, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sunday School.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av., Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of next week. Baptizing Sunday evening.

ABRAHAM JAMES, CELEBRATED MEDIUM, who discovered the Chicago Artesian well, discourses upon *Spiritualism* in Dodworth Hall at 10½ A. M. Rev. E. G. HOLLAND, formerly an Unitarian, discourses upon *The Spiritual World* at 7½ o'clock. Conference at 3 P. M. The public invited.

STRANGERS' SUNDAY HOME.—REV. DR. DEEMS will preach in the chapel of the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper administered after sermon. All the seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Ezekiel's Vision of the Valley of Dry Bones.* And at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Rich Fool.* Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.—SUNDAY, March 3. Divine Service by the Pastor, Rev. J. C. R. MILLIGAN, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3 P. M. by Rev. J. H. BOGGS, of Brooklyn.

A UNITED COMMUNION SERVICE OF the Church of Christ in Brooklyn will be held in the Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. SPEARS') corner of Clinton-st. and Amity-place, SUNDAY, March 3, at 4 o'clock P. M. All professed Christians are invited to attend.
GEO. LANSING TAYLOR, Scribe.

AT MESSIAH'S CHURCH, NOS. 7 AND 9 7th-av. Rev. J. H. VAN DERZEE preaches SUNDAY at 3 and 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Kingdom of God, Negatively and Affirmatively Considered.* Communion at close of afternoon service. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 10½ A. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., Rector, will hold divine service on SUNDAY, in the Church, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Committee will be in Church THIS DAY, (Saturday,) from 3 to 5 o'clock to rent the pews.

IF CHRIST IS THE SAVIOUR OF all, why preach repentance? Rev. G. L. DEMAREST will answer on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Second Universalist Church, corner 2d-av. and 11th-st. Services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers always welcome.

REV. GEO. H. BACON, PRINCIPAL Columbia College Grammar School, will preach, D. V., at 3½ o'clock on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at the Protestant Episcopal Church, St. John Baptist, (Murray Hill,) Lexington-av., corner 35th-st.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching at 3 P. M. by Rev. J. NICHOLS; at 10½ and at 7 by the Pastor. Rev. L. S. WEED Evening subject—*Prison Scenes of New Testament.* Seats free. All invited.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 28TH-ST., NEAR Broadway.—Services March 3, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the morning by URBAN C. BREWER, Pastor; in the evening by Rev. C. A. BUCKBEE. Subject for the morning—*Religious Reconstruction.*

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. F. L. JONES will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, at 7 P. M. The Sacraments will be administered at the close of the morning sermon. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

SEAMEN'S MISSION.—REV. DR. WASHBURN, of Calvary Church, will preach in behalf of the Protestant Episcopal Seamen's Missionary Society, in Trinity Chapel, on SUNDAY EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching at the above church on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and in the evening at 7½. Strangers are invited.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, on subjects pertaining to the present condition of the Church, and the immediate coming of the Lord. Seats free. No collections.

HON. JOHN W. EDMONDS WILL SPEAK for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY, at 7½ o'clock. Dr. H. B. STORER at 10½. The Children's Lyceum will be open at 2½ P. M. Doors close at 3.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 3d-av., between 77th and 78th sts., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH Rector—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Ash-Wednesday services at 9½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY PRAYER meeting, under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Clerical Association, will be held at the Church of the Ascension, on MONDAY, March 4, at noon. The public are invited.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach on SUNDAY.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—on SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf-mutes, and Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN at 7½ P. M.

REV. W. P. CORBIT, PASTOR M. E. Church, East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUERLAIN
PERFUMER,
Paris. No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

MAISON DOREE.—NEW-YORK, FEB. 7, 1867.—All persons having claims due, or to grow due, against FRANCISCO MARTINEZ, or his estate, or against the undersigned, personally, or as Administratrix with the will annexed of said FRANCISCO MARTINEZ, are requested to present full statements of such claims at the office of JOHN FOWLER, JR., Esq., Counsellor-at-Law, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York, on or before the 22d day of March, 1867.
ADELE P. MARTINEZ, widow and sole devisee of FRANCISCO MARTINEZ, and Administratrix with the will annexed.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards common [illegible]. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFE, large size; 64 inches high, 51 wide and 19 deep inside, with first-class burglar-proof vault, 20 inches high, [illegible] wide and 18 deep; combination lock in door; the above has been in use but a short time, and is in perfect order; will be sold cheap. Address Box No. 3,871 Post-office.

MARBLE MANTELS.—350 MANTELS ON hand of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next 60 days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantel Warerooms, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

THREE (3) SHARES IN THE CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY for sale, price $2 $30 paid up. Address W. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office. N. B.—Coal due on the above can be had at cost of working.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. KEYS, [illegible], No. 30 Washington-st., near Reade.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, GRAND INAUGURAL PROMENADE CONCERT.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mme. Methua Scheller, Mr. Barton Hill, Mr. J. Gotthold and a powerful cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, STREETS OF NEW-YORK, with a cast embracing John K. Mortimore.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE PRETTY HORSE-BREAKER. Followed by KENILWORTH; or, YE QUEEN, YE EARLE AND YE MAYDENNE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1½ o'clock, MATINEE—OURS.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A DANGEROUS GAME. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, John Gilbert, Robinson, Holland, Young, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Barrett, Miss Fanny Green, Miss M. Scott.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS IN IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE, in two pieces every evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THE OCEAN CHILD, THE DUMB BOY and THE SANCTUARY. Characters by G. L. Fox, W. H. Whalley, Miss Fanny Herring and C. K. Fox.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, LA FAMILLE BENOITON.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7¾, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Magnificent Horse Comedy. EQUESTRIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE, SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER, ACROBATIC FEATS AND GROUPINGS, HINDOO MIRACLES, &c.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, George Christy every night, Chas. Benedict and Oscar Burbank. THE BLACK CROOK, PALACE OF DEWDROPS and THE GREAT OCEAN YACHT RACE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, PUBLIC REHEARSAL OF THE NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
SUNDAY EVENING, CONCERT.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; PROTEUS.

UNION HALL.
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

DERBY FINE ARTS GALLERY.
No. 625 Broadway.
THIS DAY and EVENING, now on exhibition, Rothermel's great historical painting, THE REPUBLICAN COURT IN THE DAYS OF LINCOLN.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.
3d-av., between 6th and 7th sts.
THIS EVENING, GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. BAND TO C. S GRAFULLA.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices to March 1 by Ocean Telegraph. The steamship *Asia* arrived yesterday at Halifax, with mail advices to the 16th ult. The news is fully anticipated.

The bill for the Confederation of British North America has been read twice in the House of Commons. Lord STANLEY states that neither Brazil nor Paraguay has ever invoked British mediation.

Mr. CHARLES F. BROWN (Artemus Ward) is lying dangerously ill at Southampton.

GARIBALDI'S sons have gone to Candia to take part in the struggle against the Turks.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Finance Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the House bill to increase the duty on wool. Mr. SHERMAN then reported another bill, embracing the wool section of the Senate Tariff Bill, and asked that it be acted upon immediately. This bill was debated until 1 o'clock, when, without having been acted upon, it was laid aside and the Colorado Bill taken up in accordance with a previous arrangement. The Colorado Bill having been vetoed by the President, the question was upon its passing over the veto, a two-thirds vote being required to pass it. The vote stood yeas 29, nays 19; absent or not voting, 4. The bill consequently failed to pass. The Internal Revenue Bill came up as unfinished business. The amendment offered by Mr. HENDERSON abolishing the tax on all future crops of cotton was lost by a vote of 19 yeas to 19 nays. An amendment offered by Mr. POMEROY, reducing the tax to two cents a pound, was agreed to, yeas 21, nays 18. An amendment reducing the tax on whisky was disagreed to. An amendment was agreed to authorizing gas companies to add the tax to the price of gas delivered under existing contracts. The Senate then went into executive session, and shortly after took a recess. Other amendments were discussed at the evening session, and the bill was passed. It now goes to the House for concurrence in the amendments made. The Fortification Appropriation was amended in various ways, and the section adopted in the House providing that only 50 per cent. of the appropriations should be expended during the present fiscal year, was stricken out. The bill then passed. The bill making appropriations for the Navy was also passed.

In the House a number of Committees of Conference were appointed to consider the bills on which the Senate and House have disagreed. The Deficiency Bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and afforded matter for lengthy debate. A proposition to appropriate $20,000 to pay the expenses of the Commission appointed to investigate the Fort Phil Kearny massacre, brought up the Indian controversy again. Mr. WINDOM favored a pacific policy regarding them, but thought that the legislation of Congress looked to the extermination of all Indians, men, women and children. The appropriation was agreed to. The appropriation of $35,000 for furnishing and repairing the Executive Mansion, was opposed by several members, and it was stated that $76,000 had already been appropriated for that purpose. The old scandal of last session, relative to the late occupants of the White House having carried off a large quantity of the furniture of the White House, was revived, and was denied by Mr. FARNSWORTH and others. The further consideration of this bill was postponed until the evening session. The business on the Speaker's table was then disposed of, after which the usual recess was taken. The Army Appropriation Bill was next taken up and the Senate amendments disposed of and new ones adopted, after which a Committee of Conference was asked for. Mr. LE BLOND raised a laugh by offering a resolution reciting the fact that the Legislature of Ohio had refused to strike the word "white" out of the State Constitution, and instructing the Reconstruction Committee to report a bill establishing a military form of government for the "so-called" State of Ohio until the people adopt a republican form of government. Mr. STEVENS was not sure but Pennsylvania should be included. The Committee of Conference on the Bankrupt Bill made a report recommending that the House recede from its concurrence with the Senate amendments. The subject was discussed for some time, when a motion to lay the report, and as a consequence the bill, on the table was negatived, yeas 71, nays 83. The previous question was moved and seconded and the main question ordered, when a motion to adjourn was made, but the House refused to adjourn. After a little time spent in "fillibustering," the vote was taken amid great excitement, and the House accepted the report of the Committee by yeas 73, nays 71. The House soon after adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

It is reported that a bill has been introduced into the New-Jersey Legislature to incorporate the "Delaware River Company," which proposes to make the Delaware River navigable from Trenton, N. J., to Deposit, N. Y. This is to be accomplished by constructing dams, and so forming a huge canal in the valley of the river, which shall be a continuous navigable highway, nine feet deep, sixty feet wide at the bottom, and ninety feet wide at the water surface. The capital of the company is fixed at $15,000,000.

HENRY E. GARDNER, was executed at Elmira, yesterday, for the murder of AMASA MULOCK in December, 1864. Two strands of the rope broke over the cross beam of the gallows, letting the unfortunate man's feet touch the ground, and another rope had to be spliced on. GARDNER belonged to the Twelfth regular Infantry, and his parents live in Indiana. The murderer made confession acknowledging that the murder was premeditated and was committed for the purpose of robbery.

WILLIAM H. ORME, who was found guilty of arson in July last, was, on a new trial being granted, again found guilty yesterday in the Superior Court at East Cambridge, Mass. When asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, drew a knife from his coat and plunged it three times into his breast. He was carried from the Court-room insensible, but was alive at a late hour last night.

JAMES SMITH, a sailor, who had been one of the crew of the Bremen ship *Mobile*, burned in the bay some time since, has been found guilty of arson in the City Court of Mobile, and sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. He was one of the numerous cotton burners who destroyed so much property in the South and West.

The slight indisposition under which Gov. FENTON has labored since his return from Washington, has been so aggravated by his persistent attention to his public duties, as to confine him to his house.

The Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Boston, closed their doors yesterday afternoon in consequence of their heavy losses. They have been twenty-eight years standing.

The total shipment of treasure from California from Jan. 1 to Feb. 28, was $7,025,000.

LOCAL NEWS.

Superintendent KENNEDY has just received, from Major GREIG, Head Constable of Liverpool, the photograph of a very splendid gold loop brooch, with pendant and scroll. It is studded over with eighteen diamonds set in blue enamel. The photograph is sent to this country for the purpose of finding an owner for the jewel, it having been taken possession of by the English Police under circumstances that led them to believe it to have been stolen.

On Thursday night BARNEY LEONARD, of Forty-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue, attempted to jump on board a Hudson River Railroad freight car in West-street. He slipped and fell beneath the wheels of the car, which passed over him, and crushed his leg so severely that he is not expected to recover.

GEORGE WAGNER, the wife-murderer, was hanged yesterday at the Tombs, after a confinement in prison of nearly twenty months. The fall being insufficient to break the neck, death was caused by strangulation. The remains were buried at the private expense of Father DURANQUET, the faithful spiritual counselor of the unfortunate man.

Officer RICKER, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested JOHN WILLIAMS yesterday morning at a second-hand store in Baxter-street, for having in his possession a quantity of ladies' apparel and a lot of burglar's tools. After being photographed at Police Headquarters, the prisoner was locked up for trial by Justice HOGAN.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER over the body of DANIEL SMITH, carman, whose death was the result of injuries received on Monday, by being crushed between his cart and a gate-post. Deceased was a native of Ireland and 38 years of age.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday Attorney-General MARTINDALE concluded the argument for the people in the KANE arson case, and at 4 P. M. the jury retired with the case. At 7 o'clock there being no prospect of a verdict, the Court took a recess until this morning at 9½ o'clock.

JOSEPH SIZINSKY, aged 19, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having stolen a gold chain, value $40, from the store of GEO. W. WELSH, No. 244 Greenwich-street. On searching his person several other articles of jewelry were found in his possession. He was committed for trial by Justice HOGAN.

A fire occurred yesterday evening at No. 19 West Thirty-seventh-street, caused by the gas burner setting fire to the window frames. The flames were extinguished by Officer NOLAN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. Damage about $500. The premises were occupied by E. W. HOLBROOK.

At a meeting of the New-York Yacht Club on the 28th ultimo, Mr. HENRY G. STEBBINS was elected Commodore; Mr. JAMES G. BENNETT, Jr., Vice-Commodore, and Mr. D. SEARS, Jr., of Boston, Rear-Commodore. The annual regatta will take place June 13.

Two decrees of divorce were granted yesterday by the Supreme Court, Justice LEONARD presiding. They are entitled CHARLOTTE CUMMING *vs.* MOSES R. CUMMING, and MARY O'HARA *vs.* JOHN O'HARA.

AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, editor and proprietor of the New-York *Dispatch*, one of the Tax Commissioners and Chairman of the Republican Union Central Committee, died on Thursday evening, Feb. 28, between 7 and 8 o'clock, in the City of New-Orleans, La.

The University Medical College held its annual commencement last evening. Chancellor FERRIS presided, and the valedictory address was delivered by Prof. J. C. DRAPER.

Superintendent KENNEDY presented sixty complaints against liquor dealers to the President of the Excise Board, yesterday, for violations of the Excise Law.

Officer LATTERLEE, of the Twenty-first Precinct, found a human skull in an empty barrel yesterday, on the corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street.

The regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon. Nothing beyond the usual routine business was transacted.

General business was less active yesterday. Prices of Breadstuffs favored buyers. Cotton and Pork were firmer. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

Family marketing was generally dull, on less extensive supplies, and a higher range of prices.

Yesterday was the great cattle-market day at Hudson City. The arrivals were heavy, numbering 4,236 neat cattle for the weekly supply. The average sales were somewhat higher than they have been for several previous weeks. The best droves were sold quickly at 17c.@17½c. ℔ lb., net weight. A few choice bullocks—extras—were taken at still higher figures. Common to good cattle sold freely at 15c.@17c.; inferior grades 12c.@15c. ℔ lb., net weight. The receipts of sheep were light, numbering only 2,927 for the week at this market. The prices have advanced a trifle. The last lots brought 9c.@10c. ℔ lb., live, gross weight. Common to good sheep 7c.@9c. ℔ lb., live weight. Inferior grades 6c.@7c. ℔ lb. There seems to be an active demand for well-fattened beeves and fat sheep.

SMALL POTATOES.—The House of Representatives yesterday enjoyed its periodical discussion and squabble about the furniture and "fixings" of the White house, and went over the old ground about the alleged removal of certain articles of furniture, crockery, and sheeting, after the death of President LINCOLN. This question seemed to be settled at one time, but it appears that it will not remain settled. It would certainly be better to take the whole matter in hand at once, in an earnest and severe style; appoint a smelling committee to investigate it in all its mysterious ramifications, and fasten the guilt definitely upon the proper parties, in order that they may be brought to trial and judgment. Or else Congress ought to stop the paltry and disreputable talk about it, which is indulged in every session.

Our Public Stocks Abroad.

Mr. SHERMAN, of the Senate, has renewed his commendable effort of last Spring to consolidate the principal and reduce the rate of interest of the funded and fundable stocks of the United States. His new bill aims to preserve the five per cent. principle of the measure introduced last Spring, but in different forms.

1. The domestic fundholder is to receive a gold-bearing *six* per cent. stock, subject to a tax of *one* per cent. in lieu of all other taxes, including income, for the support of a sinking fund and for no other object, which by compounding will pay off the principal—following out the original provision of the act of Feb. 25, 1862. The Sinking Fund Commissioners are to be the Chief-Justice and the Secretary of the Treasury. Their authority to purchase the existing six per cent. stocks for the Sinking Fund, and the separate authority of the Secretary to effect their exchange for the consolidated debt, extends to 105 per cent., or 5 per cent. premium.

2. The foreign fundholders in the existing 6 per cents are invited to accept a 5 per cent. Consolidated Stock, free of all drawback or taxation, principal and interest payable in their own currency and at their our financial capitals. The difference to be allowed on such exchanges not to exceed 105 for the 5.20s, and new sales of such Foreign Consolidated 5 per cents are authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is understood that Mr. SHERMAN will not move his bill at the present session of Congress, but it is possible that something may be done to-day with the second (or foreign) provision, as a separate proposition, in the House of Representatives. The Secretary has been and is very solicitous on the subject, and urged the measure with much earnestness in his December report to Congress. It finds favor, too, with our New-York bankers of English and Continental connections, many of whom were most active and liberal, as well as eminently useful, at the most critical period of our war for the suppression of rebellion, in introducing and rapidly extending the sales of United States Five-twenties in Europe to the relief of the foreign exchanges here, when the absence of such relief might have greatly aggravated the high premium on gold. And as the present measure does *not* imply a proposition to raise a foreign loan, but simply to exchange or fund existing obligations, it is wholly free from the objections made to borrowing money directly abroad during the war. It carries with it no sense of discredit—on the contrary, rightly presumes that our great Government ought to and can reduce the rate of gold interest to five per cent - and it cannot possibly lower the national dignity, (as objected to original war loans abroad,) now that peace is restored and the resources of the Treasury proved more than equal to the support of the public debt. Such stocks have been repeatedly made in sterling money by the great Empire of Russia, and the principal and interest, paid in London, *as a matter of convenience and economy*, without the slightest notion that it either lowered the dignity or credit of the Government. In like manner, some of the loans of Holland, the wealthiest of the smaller States of Europe, are provided for in London. And nearly all the Turkish and South American State stocks are not only made payable in London, but were originally negotiated there.

A correspondent of the TIMES, a few days since, placed the advantages of the measure, so far as it is to affect our foreign exchanges, before our readers, and it is not necessary to recapitulate the arguments of this writer or of the Secretary of the Treasury—the most important of which looks to the removal of the great and constant danger to our foreign exchanges in heavy drafts upon our gold by the sudden return of Federal bonds held abroad, on the recurrence of financial panics such as was witnessed in London last May, and on the outbreak of wars or serious political complications in Europe.

The Bankrupt Bill.

It is satisfactory to be able to announce that the Conference Committee on the Bankrupt Bill have agreed upon a report. The bill in its essential features, as passed by the Senate, will now become law. It was the wish of the earnest advocates of the measure to strike out one of the clauses in the Senate bill. But rather than see the measure defeated, the thorough supporters of the bill compromised on the clause to which we refer, and which reads as follows:

"And in all proceedings in bankruptcy commenced after one year from the time the act shall go into operation, no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets do not pay fifty per centum of the claims against his estate, unless the assent in writing of a majority in number and value of his creditors, who have proved their claims, is filed in the case at or before the time of application for discharge."

The bill would have been better without the Senate clause; for if the debtor is left at the mercy of a majority of his creditors—the *small fry* that hang on to him after he has his discharge from his heavy liabilities—there is comparatively little in any other section of the measure. Still, it is good to make some beginning.

AN EXAMPLE FOR CONGRESS.—We are sure members of Congress might learn something of parliamentary manners and the proprieties of debate by studying the proceedings and discussions in the Legislature of the State of New-York. Though the most exciting questions of politics and legislation have been up for consideration, and though members differ about them as widely as possible, we have had no such vulgar and outrageous personal assaults as have been of frequent occurrence in both the Senate and the House of Representatives at Washington. Though there is strong opposition to the Governor and the State administration and their policy, there have been no such displays of personal malice and vituperation toward them as there have been in Congress toward the functionaries of the General Government. It would certainly be easy enough to find or make opportunity for them, but a higher self-respect, a deeper sense of honor, and a great regard for the dignity of the Legislature and the character of the State, have altogether prevented them. Members of Congress might learn something valuable by adjourning to Albany and studying the style of our State Legislature.

The Williams Case and the Solicitor of the Treasury.

If the position of the Custom-house officials in the "Williams case," to which we have referred, is subject to criticism, that of the Solicitor of the Treasury in relation to it is, as it seems to us, still less enviable. The fact appears without contradiction that Mr. JORDAN received the sum of $4,000 from Mr. FARWELL, the informer, out of the proceeds of the case. The attempt is made in the minority report of the Congressional Committee to justify this action as being a present of friendship made by Mr. FARWELL, because he would not have known that he was entitled to anything as informer but for Mr. JORDAN; and the report undertakes to draw a parallel between it and the presents which have been made to Gen. GRANT, and to argue that because it is not contrary to any express statute it is not open to objection.

We should hardly have felt called upon to discuss the matter at all, deeming it too plain for controversy, but for the position taken by this minority report. We must confess to being surprised at the attempt to justify it.

It has long been felt by all men that those who are to decide questions of controversy ought not to be in any way interested in the result of the controversy. It is for this reason that we have Courts of Law and Judges who are to be not only impartial but disinterested. If this controversy between the Government and Messrs. WILLIAMS & Co. had been decided by a Judge, to whom Mr. FARWELL had subsequently paid a portion of the judgment, no one could be found to defend such a proceeding.

Now, the position of the Solicitor of the Treasury, though not a judicial one, is so nearly analogous to it, that the same principle ought to apply. The law has provided that Custom-house officers shall be interested in the proceeds of all fines, penalties and forfeitures recovered under the Revenue Law. It is but human nature, therefore, that they should take that view of any question which comes before them, which will jump with their interest. Citizens whose rights and property are involved in such questions cannot, therefore, leave these questions to be determined by the Custom-house officers. They must either go before the Courts, or as they are allowed to do in many cases, before the Secretary of the Treasury. On legal questions the Secretary of the Treasury cannot but be in great measure governed by the views of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and if the Secretary should be disinterested, certainly the Solicitor should be.

Let us suppose, for instance, that a similar controversy between the Government and a citizen arises in this City, and the Government seizes books and papers as it may, and commences proceedings more or less stringent, to enforce forfeitures which it claims. Suppose that the citizen finds that he may have to go through a long and serious litigation with the Government, when he is convinced that there is no foundation for the claim—suppose, therefore, that he goes to the Secretary of the Treasury to lay the case before him, and the Secretary, seeing that a legal proceeding is involved refers him to the Solicitor. With what sort of hope would he go before the Solicitor, if he had this thought ever before him: "FARWELL gave the Solicitor $4,000 out of his share of the WILLIAMS forfeiture, and FARWELL is the informer in this case?" He could not but feel all the time that he was stating his case, not to an officer who was governed only by views of his duty to the public, but to one who was so connected with one of the interested parties that his judgment was in danger of being biased.

We regret exceedingly that Mr. JORDAN should have placed himself in this position. We think he will find that he was unwise in accepting Mr. FARWELL's money, and that its fruits of vexation and regret have been far beyond any advantage which he may have derived from it.

THE NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERACY.—On Saturday last the first Parliament of this newly constituted Confederacy was opened with all the required pomp of State, at the City of Berlin, by the King of Prussia in person. This fact is suggestive. It shows that the sovereign rights and privileges of the minor States forming the Confederacy in junction with Prussia are virtually things of the past, and that the King of Saxony, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, and all the other Princes, who, theretofore laid such great stress upon their independence, have all now one common sovereign over them in the Prussian King. The brief abstract of the King's speech it is hardly worth our while to notice, for what we are told that he said are mere commonplaces, and, mayhap, intended to be so. For the sake of the further consolidation of this new Empire of the German North, we are glad to learn that Count BISMARCK was present at the interesting ceremony. The reports of his serious illness, as telegraphed, were calculated to create alarm. They are now proven to have been exaggerated; and we rejoice at this—for the loss, even temporarily, of the advice of this man of strong will, clear mind and unbending energy would have been seriously felt by the King not only, but also by all those who favor the firm constitution of this Confederacy upon a basis alike glorious to Prussia and beneficial to the people of the rest of Germany.

A NEW DEPARTMENT.—We have no doubt the President will sign the bill which is now in his hands to establish in Washington a "Department of Education." This new national department is for the purpose of collecting such statistics and facts as shall show the condition and progress of education in the several States and Territories, and of diffusing such information respecting the organization and management of schools and school systems and methods of teaching as shall aid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school systems, and otherwise promote the cause of education throughout the country. The bill provides for the appointment of a "Commissioner of Education," with a salary of $4,000 per annum. It furnishes him with three subordinates or clerks, whose combined salaries amount to $5,400; and it requires that he present an annual report to Congress embodying the results of his investigations and labors. The Department should not be an expensive one. Its entire expenses should certainly be covered by an annual appropriation of $20,000. It can be made of great advantage in the way of extending education throughout the country, and in improving the educational systems of the different States. Much of its efficiency will depend upon the character of the officer who is placed at its head; and we trust that the President, after signing the bill, will make such an appointment as will best subserve the vital interests of national education.

SENDING THE NEGROES TO AFRICA.—We are sure that almost everybody will agree with the opposition which was made yesterday in the House of Representatives to any further appropriation for the purpose of aiding negroes to emigrate from this country to Liberia. In the old times of Slavery and Pro-Slaveryism, the Colonization Society performed a most excellent and commendable work. But now that blacks are everywhere free, and their rights as men guaranteed and enforced, there is no reason why we should send any portion of them to Africa to work out their salvation. No one now entertains the idea which was formerly held by many of our prominent statesmen, that the negro race on this continent will ever be returned *en masse* to Africa; and the practice of shipping off a few hundred yearly, at a heavy expense to the Government and people, serves no reasonable purpose of any kind whatever.

Old Politicians at Dinner.

MONTGOMERY THROOP, Esq., of this City, recently invited a few of the cotemporaries of his uncle, Ex-Gov. ENOS P. THROOP, to meet the long retired statesman at dinner. When the party were seated at table, it recalled life at Albany in the "olden time." Among the guests were AZARIAH C. FLAGG, EDWIN CROSWELL, THURLOW WEED and Judge PECKHAM. In 1818, now almost half a century ago, Major FLAGG was editing the Plattsburgh *Republican*, Mr. CROSWELL the Catskill *Recorder*, and Mr. WEED the Chenango *Agriculturist*. Gov. THROOP had just been elected a Member of Congress.

Fifty-three years ago (in 1814) Major FLAGG and Quartermaster-Sergeant WEED were in the army—the former at Plattsburgh, the latter at Sackett's Harbor. Forty-five years ago Messrs. FLAGG and WEED were in the Assembly. In 1830 Mr. THROOP was Governor, Major FLAGG Secretary of State, Mr. CROSWELL editor of the *Argus*, Mr. WEED editor of the *Evening Journal*.

From this period the great struggle between the Whig and Democratic parties in this State, dates. It was protracted, obstinate and embittered. The "Albany Regency" was a power not only in this State, but throughout the Union. It embraced, in its organization, really great men. Such, for example, as the elder VAN BUREN, Mr. MARCY, SILAS WRIGHT, Major FLAGG, &c., &c. In the *Argus*, conducted by Mr. CROSWELL, the Regency had a most able, vigilant and reliable organ.

Mr. WEED conducted the *Evening Journal*. The leading men of the Whig Party were ALBERT H. TRACY, FRANCIS GRANGER, WM. H. SEWARD, JOHN A. KING, Chief-Justice SPENCER, MOSES H. GRINNELL, SIMEON DRAPER, PHILIP HONE, &c.

The conversation, relating as it did to events in which each had, in the earlier days, taken an active part, was so interesting that time passed too rapidly, and all regretted the announcement that "Mr. FLAGG's carriage waited." Mr. FLAGG, who has worthily filled some of the most important offices in the State, though enjoying good health, is "as blind as Bellisarius." Gov. THROOP, though in his 84th year, is as alert and active, intellectually and physically, as he was when Governor.

With the hostess, (a daughter of the late Judge GRIDLEY,) the table was graced by the presence of Mrs. W. L. MARCY and Mrs. and Miss CROSWELL.

HOW A COUNTRY BANK DIVIDEND WAS GOBBLED UP.—The Lake Ontario National Bank, at Oswego, declared a dividend amounting to $35, on which the Bank paid a tax of $17 80 to the County, and an additional tax of $12 50 to the City, leaving a balance of $4 70, for which amount the stockholder received a Dividend Check!

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BAL D'OPERA.—But few words are needed to describe the absolute success of the *bal d'opera* which, last evening, appropriately inaugurated not only the new Academy itself, but a season of high endeavor and artistic brilliancy. The first occasion of the kind was that which took place under the able direction of MARETZEK, in the old Academy, when the *élite* of the Metropolis shared the festivities of the evening, and the notable caricatures of a resident artist lined the walls and afforded mirth and sport for us all. Shortly after that the Academy was destroyed, leaving nothing, save its ashes and its memories, and until that destruction, we little realized to what extent the Academy and its entertainments had become part and parcel of our best and most delightful living. The energy and enterprise of its Directors, spurred in no light degree by the necessities of the public and the arguments of MARETZEK, insured an immediate rebuilding, the result of which stands monumental in its approximate perfection on the traditional ground, ready for the accommodation and service of the people.

We have on a previous occasion described at length and with fullest detail the external and internal appearance and peculiar conveniences of the Academy, which is vastly improved by the new arrangement in the boxes and the shortening of the parquet length. The chief annoyance in the old building was the garish, gaudy type of adornment about the circles' front, the pillars and paneling generally. This is entirely obviated by the better taste of the decorators, who, in the artistic frescoing of the ceiling and the delicate tinting of the interior, have consulted rather the cultured desire of the few than the extravagant hankerings of the multitude. The greatest effort has been made to secure the comfort and ease of the attendants at the Academy. The dressing-rooms, lobbies, boxes and chairs are arranged with this grand point of personal comfort mainly in view, and we think it will be universally conceded that in this essential element the house is, literally, unapproached by any other.

This *bal d'opera* was given for two reasons. The gentlemen who are in the Academic Board of Direction, with others of our best-known citizens and leaders of society, deemed it due to Mr. MARETZEK that when he again assumed control, it should be known and seen among all men that he did so with the most absolute confidence of the people for whose entertainment he is to cater. A great loser by the fire and its unavoidable results, MARETZEK held on to his company, engaged new artists, and before the smoke had ceased curling above the blackened walls of his ruined temple reorganized his troupe and laid plans for the coming season. The plucky endurance, the reckless indifference to combinations of avowed hostility and the dogged perseverance exhibited by the impressario won the regard of his fellow-citizens, so that when a public-spirited member of the Board proposed a complimentary inaugural ball the suggestion was at once adopted by the directors and indorsed last night by the people.

The issue of tickets from the sales office was limited to one thousand, and which, with the extra ladies' tickets and the few complimentaries, made an aggregate of perhaps three thousand. These were all represented last night and no more, so that while there was an attendance quite sufficiently large to insure brilliancy and geniality, there was not enough to give discomfort or cause annoyance.

By 10 o'clock the boxes were filled and the floor closely occupied, and at that hour the quadrille band, under the skillful conduct of Messrs. BERGMANN and GRILL, opened with "L'Africaine Quadrille," in which several hundred couples participated. The number of fancy dresses was unusually large, and the elegance of the toilettes was universally remarked. The usual variety, from the impossible Yankee to the hand-rubbing clown—from Queen Elizabeth to Mrs. Grundy—was noticed, and the traditional representatives of Sunday newspapers attracted the traditional attention.

The music was superb, the dancing jolly, the promenade universal, the supper passable, the ball a success.

PROMENADE MATINEE TO-DAY.—Mr. MARETZEK undertakes the inauguration of a novel feature in our social entertainment, by giving what he terms an *Inaugural Matinée* this afternoon at the Academy. The three great orchestras of Messrs. BERGMANN, GRILL and GRAFULLA will take possession at 1 o'clock, and between that hour and 4 will discourse the choicest numbers of the following programme: 1. March, "Le Prophete." 2. Pot-pourri, "L'Africaine." 3. Overture, "Rienzi." 4. Valse, "Le Guard." 5. Selection, "Ione." 6. Terzett, "Crispino e la Comare." 7. Yacht Club Valse (expressly composed.) 8. Selection, "Gemma di Vergi." 9. Overture, "Dichter und Bauer." 10. Selection, "Robert le Diable." 11. "Jockey Club Gallop" (expressly composed.) 12. Aria, "Nabucco." 13. Pot-pourri, "Faust." 14. "Marien Gallop." 15. "Six-in-Hand Lancers" (expressly composed.) 16. Musical Telegraph. 17. March Pot-pourri. 18. Medley.

If we may judge of the popular pulse by the throngs of people who have endeavored during the week to get a glimpse at the graceful adornments of the Academy, there will be a great demand for the dollar pasteboards on this occasion. The music could not well be more choice. The attendance will doubtless be brilliant, and the opportunity of looking at the arrangements of the new house will be ample.

MATINEES TO-DAY.—The "Black Crook," with the beautiful ballet and the most magnificent scenic display ever beheld in this country, will be given at a *matinée* to-day at 1 o'clock.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK and his entire company will appear in the popular comedy of "Ours," at a *matinée* for the benefit of the Southern Relief Commission.

At the Olympic, the "Streets of New-York," with the pretty and popular KATE NEWTON, the festive MORTIMER and the facetious COLLINS, will be played this afternoon and evening.

Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, the ever favorite exponents of Irish wit and Yankee cuteness, have had a grand week at the Broadway, and give two performances to-day.

The New-York Circus, Barnum's Museum, Griffin & Christy's Minstrels, Kelly & Leon's Minstrels, HARTZ, the best illusionist of the age, and the New-York Theatre, where MARK SMITH indulges in a huge bit of burlesque—all indulge in a *matinée*, besides the regular evening performance.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONICS.—The fourth concert of the Philharmonic's concert season will be given this evening, at the Brooklyn Academy. Mme. PAREPA and CAMILLA URSO are the solo attractions, and Mr. THEO. THOMAS has provided a very choice orchestral programme.

NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Constitutional Convention—Proposed Increase of the Emigrant Tax—New-York City Railroads—Freights on Milk—Military Ceremonial—Doings in the Assembly.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 1, 1867.

The bill ordering an election for the Constitutional Convention was further debated in the Senate last evening and this morning. At the session last evening, Mrs. STANTON and her fellow-laborers in the cause of "Woman's Rights," who lately addressed the Legislature, may be said to have achieved a great triumph. A motion was adopted in Committee of the Whole, with only one dissenting vote, to strike out the word "male" from the section defining the qualifications of voters, so that in its present shape the bill admits women to participate in the election on precisely the same footing as men. It is surprising that so great a revolution in public sentiment should have been effected in so short a time and with so few premonitory symptoms; but it is only another illustration of the truth that in the moral as well as the physical sphere of nature, the great moving causes work silently.*

The Assembly has not had its bill up to-day or yesterday, but it will soon be reached.

INCREASE OF THE EMIGRANT TAX.

The Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation, at the special instance of the Commissioners of Emigration, has reported a bill increasing the commutation fee for emigrate passengers from two dollars to three. The number of emigrants landed last year was about 250,000, so that the additional tax to be imposed upon this needy but valuable class will, if their number should be equal to this, in the coming year reach the large sum of a quarter of a million, and to this extent operate as a discouragement to emigration.

The attention of ship-owners engaged in the business of bringing over immigrants should be given to this bill.

NEW-YORK CITY RAILROADS.

The matter of City Railroads was under discussion in the Senate this morning, and a very animated debate took place, the lobby, as might be expected, rallying in full force, and the galleries being crowded in the extreme.

The Railroad Committee, by Mr. LOW, Chairman, reported in favor of the bill introduced by Senator T. MURPHY, authorizing the construction of a Metropolitan Underground Railroad, and known as the Thompson bill, and adversely upon the other two bills, known as the Vanderburg and Wilson bills.

The Senate, by a vote of 19 to 13 on the motion of Mr. FOLGER, placed both these bills upon an equal footing with the one favorably reported by ordering them all to be printed and referred to the Committee of the Whole. The incorporators in the bill favored by the Committee are Geo. Griswold, John Thompson, L. P. Miller, W. W. Gilbert, James Boorman Johnston, Lorenzo Delmonico, Henry A. Smythe and others.

JACOB SHARP and his friends were deeply interested spectators, and were evidently much gratified by the vote placing the rival bills upon an equal footing, as they see in this the presage of defeat for them all. Mr. SHARP and his co-laborers, though urging the passage of a surface street railroad bill, would probably be well satisfied if they could secure the defeat of the various measures for affording improved facilities for transit now before the Legislature, and thus retain the valuable franchises in which they are already so largely interested.

FREIGHT ON MILK.

Mr. MILLSPAUGH, of Orange County, has a bill which he will introduce in the Assembly on the first opportunity, to fix and regulate the freight upon milk on the railroads of the State. The first and material section of the bill is as follows:

SECTION 1. The prices charged and received for the transportation of milk on any railroad of this State, carried not exceeding fifty miles, shall be one-half cent per quart; on milk carried more than fifty and not exceeding one hundred miles, one cent per quart; on milk carried one hundred and not exceeding one hundred and fifty miles, one and one-half cents per quart; and all milk shall be removed the day it is received, unless prevented by accident, the direction of the consignee or unavoidable cause.

The remainder of the bill fixes the penalties for violation of the act.

ASSEMBLY.

The House has been busily engaged to-day upon routine work and third reading of bills. A number of bills have also been introduced by unanimous consent. A recess has just been taken until evening, when the Constitutional Convention Bill will come up. Messrs. HISCOCK and LITTLEJOHN had a passage at arms in regard to the taking of a recess. The latter desired it, that the bill alluded to might be put through to-night, in order to send it to the Senate before the Senate bill should be sent down, and those gentlemen who favored the bill as first reported by Mr. HISCOCK, from the Judiciary Committee, were anxious to stave off final action for a time. A warm session will probably be the result this evening.

*It is now said that this vote on the part of the grave Senators was only a solemn practical joke, and that the amendment will hereafter be disagreed with. I can hardly credit this assertion, but the event will soon enable us to decide.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE......ALBANY, Friday, March 1.

BILLS REPORTED.

Incorporating the Soldiers' Messenger Business and Dispatch Association.

Amending the law relative to companies organized to navigate the ocean by steamships.

Incorporating the New-York Yacht and Jockey Club.

The Jerome Park and Villa Association.

The Metropolitan Safe Deposit Company, and the National Safe Deposit Company.

To amend the charter of the Citizens' Savings Bank.

A bill was reported against incorporating the New-York German Savings Bank, which was agreed to.

For a breakwater at New-Utrecht.

To change the name of the Rutgers' Female Institute.

Relative to electing town officers in Richmond County.

Authorizing the town of Hempstead to sell its common lands.

To create a Department of Public Charities and Correction in Brooklyn. (For the consideration of the Senate.)

Against incorporating the National Savings Bank, New-York. Agreed to.

For a State Normal School in Cortlandville.

Mr. LOW reported, from the majority of the Railroad Committee in favor of incorporating the Metropolitan Railway Company, with leave to construct underground railways—one under Broadway, from the Battery up, and one on the east and one on the west side of Broadway.

The Committee also reported adversely on the Vandenburgh Underground Railroad Bill, and adversely on the Manhattan Railroad Bill.

Mr. FOLGER moved to disagree with the adverse reports, and that the three bills be referred to the Committee of the Whole. Carried, after debate—19 to 9.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

For the relief of A. M. WOOD, late Receiver of Taxes in Brooklyn.

By Mr. LENT—To incorporate the Manhattan Warehousing Loan and Insurance Company.

Incorporating the Union of German Veterans in New-York.

Incorporating the New-York and Brooklyn Passenger and Baggage Company.

To amend the law relative to the incorporation of colleges and academies.

To change the mode of electing Trustees of Cornell University.

Incorporating the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Loan and Trust Company.

Incorporating the Edgewater Literary Union.

Incorporating the New-York Homeopathical Medical College.

Amending the act for the incorporation of societies for certain social or recreative purposes.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION BILL.

The consideration of the Constitutional Convention Bill was resumed, and the bill having been amended by providing that no person shall vote who will not take the test oath, or who deserted from the army or fled the country to escape the draft, and also by striking out the word "male,"

Progress was reported, and the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. BRUCE rose to a question of privilege. Rumors had been freely circulated concerning the conduct of members of the Canal and Contracting Boards, with which he had been connected, and a Committee had been appointed to make inquiry into the same. He should not allude to the subject now, but for the fact that a Senator, in alluding to the subject, had called him by name. He therefore moved that the Canal Investigating Committee have leave to sit during the daily sessions of the House; that they be requested to proceed at once to examine into the conduct of said canal officers, and report to this House at the earliest day practicable, and that their sessions be open to the public. He was anxious that these charges should be thoroughly investigated; and it was due to those interested that there should be no unnecessary delay.

The resolution was adopted.

HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

The Speaker presented the transactions of the State Homeopathic Medical Society.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the Secretary of State on criminal statistics.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the establishment of a training and normal school at Fredonia.

To amend the act relative to the highway in Flushing.

To authorize the formation of corporations to secure parsonages for presiding elders of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

To extend the powers of the Commission to improve Riverdale-avenue.

To amend the charter of the Blind Mechanics' Association of New-York.

To aid in the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, by a vote of 76 to 25.

A bill relative to the First and State-street Methodist Churches of Utica was passed.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN moved that the House take a recess until 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of taking up the Constitutional Convention Bill. Messrs. PARKER, HISCOCK and H. SMITH opposed the motion.

After further debate, it was carried by a vote of 63 to 48.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS REPORTED.

To continue in force the Chemung Valley Savings Bank.

Authorizing the laying of telegraph cables between the United States and France.

Authorizing certain Insurance Companies.

To amend the act in regard to the tenure of office of Marshals of New-York City.

To amend the charter of the New-York Steam Transit Company.

To increase the pay of the Capitol Police force.

Relative to Common Schools in New-York City.

To amend the charter of the village of Waterloo.

Relative to the Mott Haven Ferry.

To amend the charter of the National Travelers Insurance Company.

To incorporate the Buffalo Gymnasium.

To amend the charter of the Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

To amend the charter of the Nassau Railroad Company.

For the relief of the Van Brunt-street and Erie Basin Railroad Company.

By Mr. WILBUR—Relative to taxes and assessments in New-York.

To incorporate the Household Saving's Bank.

To authorize the appointment of a Board of Commissioners of Public Charities.

To facilitate the construction of the Buffalo and Washington Railway.

BILLS FOR CONSIDERATION.

For the consolidation of the Cross Cut and Oil Creek Railroad.

To incorporate the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York.

To amend the charter of the Germania Insurance Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. G. W. BUCK—To erect a new town in Chemung County.

By Mr. WILBUR—To supply Poughkeepsie with water.

Also, relative to the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.

By Mr. KIMBALL—To incorporate the St. Lawrence Valley Railroad.

By Mr. OAKEY—To incorporate the Eureka Warehouse Company of Long Island.

By Mr. JACOBS—To incorporate the People's Supply Company. Also, for the relief of the Prospect Park Railroad Company.

By Mr. HAYNES—To incorporate the Merchants, Mutual Insurance Company. Also, to legalize certain resolutions of the New-York Common Council.

By Mr. HINSDALE—To amend the Metropolitan Health Bill. Also, to enlarge the powers of Notaries Public. Also, to incorporate the Depositor's Loan Institution. Also, to amend the act to improve Brooklyn Heights.

By Mr. A. J. WOOD—To authorize the Collector of Monroe County to collect certain taxes.

By Mr. HOFFMAN—To incorporate the Northern Central Railroad Company.

By Mr. CREAMER—To amend the law relative to brokers' sales; also to amend the Metropolitan Excise Law.

By Mr. BERRYMAN—To incorporate the Broadway Arcade Railway Company.

By Mr. RANSOM—To extend Fifth-avenue to Battery-place.

By Mr. GRIDLEY—To establish an Inebriate Asylum in New-York; also to create a Metropolitan Water District; also to incorporate the Cosmos Life Trust Company; also for relief for the Fourteenth-street and Fulton-ferry Railroad Company.

By Mr. GENET—To incorporate the Hunter's Point Railroad Company.

By Mr. O'MURPHY—Relative to the sale of ale and beer in New York.

By Mr. SIGERSON—To regulate Gas Companies in New-York.

By Mr. FREAR—To amend the act relative to ocean steamship companies.

By Mr. DEVLIN—To amend the charter of the French Benevolent Society.

By Mr. D. P. WOOD—The General Tax Bill.

By Mr. BURROWS—In relation to the publication of the reports of the Court of Appeals.

The Liquor Law in Boston—Relief for the South—Fire.

BOSTON, Friday, March 1.

In the Superior Court yesterday a question raised as to the seizure clause of the Liquor Law, was namely: That under the Constitution of the United States, the seizures cannot be made, because it provides that private property cannot be taken without just compensation. Judge AMES will report the point to the Supreme Court for decision, and from this it will doubtless go to the Unites States Supreme Court, and meanwhile the seizure cases will be suspended.

Up to yesterday nearly $16,000 had been subscribed by our citizens in aid of the destitute of the South.

A fire in A. HALLEN's furniture warehouse, Nos. 1 and 2 Dock-square, last night, destroyed property to the value of $8,000 or $9,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

Honors to the Remains of Gen. Ward at Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., Friday, March 1.

The remains of Gen. AARON WARD were received here this morning with every mark of respect. A Committee of the citizens took charge of the body at the railroad depot, and it was conveyed to his late residence. The church bells were tolled, and flags displayed at half mast. There has been a deep expression of sorrow at his demise.

Sales of Land in Canada.

BELLEVILLE, Friday, March 1.

One hundred acres of land in the township of Madoc were sold to-day for $30,000. Other sales on the *tapis* in the townships of Lake and Tudor were yesterday withdrawn by the Government, and it is expected they will be placed under the Gold Mining Act. The price of land in the gold districts is already advancing.

Murder in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 1.

THOMAS V. SCOTT was found dead in Seventh-street this morning. Death was caused by a blow, supposed to be from a slung shot. He was a musician, and had been playing at a party. His violin was lying broken beside him. No clue has been obtained to the perpetrator.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to March 1 by Ocean Telegraph.

The North American Province Confederation.

The Bill Read Twice in the House of Commons.

The Sons of General Garibaldi Helping the Cretans.

GREAT BRITAIN.

British North America.

LONDON, Friday, March 1—Noon.

The bill for the British North American Province Confederation has been read twice in the House of Commons.

Serious Illness of Charles F. Browne.

LONDON, Friday, March 1.

CHARLES F. BROWNE, the American humorist, better known as "Artemus Ward," is lying very ill at Southampton, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. His life is despaired of.

England and the South American War.

LONDON, Friday, March 1—P. M.

Lord STANLEY, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in answer to an inquiry made in the House of Commons to-night, said that neither Brazil nor Paraguay had ever invoked the mediation of England.

CRETE.

VENICE, Friday, March 1.

The sons of Gen. GARIBALDI have gone to Candia, to help the Cretans in their battles against the Turks.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Friday, March 1—Noon.

Consols for money....91
Erie Shares....36⅛
Illinois Central (ex dividend)....76⅛
U. S. Five-twenty Bonds....73⅛

LONDON, Friday, March 1—Evening.

Consols closed at 91 for money.

American Securities closed at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties....73⅛
Illinois Centrals (ex. div.)....76⅜
Erie Railway Shares....36⅛

PARIS, Friday, March 1—Evening.

United States Bonds to-day were quoted at 82⅝.

FRANKFORT, Friday, March 1—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 76⅝.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, March 1—Noon.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week ending last evening at 53,000 bales, including some 10,000 for speculation and export. The market has been generally dull and inactive, and prices have fallen off to a considerable extent. Near the close of the week, however, the market stiffened up, and part of the decline was recovered. The market to-day opened firm, and with an estimated day's sale of 10,000 bales. The following are the authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands....13⅜
Middling Orleans....13⅞

PRODUCE—Tallow, 43s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American. Ashes, 34s. ℔ cwt. for Pots.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, March 1—Evening.

COTTON—The Cotton market continued steady, and closed firm at 13⅜d. for Middling Uplands and 13⅞d. for Middling Orleans. The sales of the day amounted to 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for Breadstuffs is dull. Corn sold to-day at 36s. 3d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—The market for Provisions is generally firm.

PRODUCE—Refined Pennsylvania and White Canadian Petroleum are quoted at 1s. 7d. ℔ gallon.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

HAVRE, Friday, March 1—Noon.

The steamship *Arago*, Capt. GADSDEN, which left New-York on the 16th of February, reached this port early this morning.

BY STEAMSHIP.

Arrival of the Asia at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Friday, March 1.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Capt. MACAULEY, which left Liverpool on the 16th of February, and Queenstown the next day, put in here to-day at noon, *en route* to Boston. Her news is fully anticipated by cable dispatches to the Associated Press. She has 26 cabin passengers for Boston.

MEXICO.

Official Report of the Engagement Between the Forces of Rocha and those of Mejia.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 1.

The Mexican Legation received, to-day, official news from Matamoras, dated on the 19th ultimo, about the engagement of Gen. ROCHA, at Gallinero, with MEJIA's troops under CASTILLO, which shows that it was a very small affair. The official reports read as follows:

"After MIRAMON's complete defeat by Gen. ESCOBEDO at San JACINTO on the 1st ult., CASTILLO retreated to Dolores with 3,000 men. Gen. ROCHA, believing them to be demoralized, sent 300 cavalry under Gen. HERERA Y. CARRO to harrass them in the rear. As might be expected they were repulsed, Gen. CARRO losing twenty of his men and being himself among the killed."

The Mexican Legation has received, also, official news from President JUAREZ, dated at Zacatecas on the 6th ult. The President expected to leave in a few days for San Luis Potosi.

NEBRASKA.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH STATE.

Proclamation by the President Declaring Nebraska a State.

By the President of the United States—A Proclamation:

Whereas, The Congress of the United States did, by an act approved on the nineteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, authorize the people of the Territory of Nebraska to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States upon certain conditions in said act specified; and,

Whereas, Said people did adopt a Constitution conforming to the provisions and conditions of said act, and ask admission into the Union; and,

Whereas, The Congress of the United States did on the eighth and ninth days of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, in mode prescribed by the Constitution, pass a further act for the admission of the State of Nebraska into the Union, in which last-named act it was provided that it should not take effect except upon like fundamental conditions that within the State of Nebraska there should be no denial of the elective franchise, or of any other right, to any person, by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed, and upon the further fundamental condition that the Legislature of said State, by a solemn public act, should declare the assent of said State to the said fundamental condition, and should transmit to the President of the United States an authenticated copy of said act of the Legislature of said State, upon receipt whereof the President, by proclamation, should forthwith announce the fact, whereupon said fundamental condition should be held as a part of the organic law of the State, and thereupon and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of said State into the Union should be considered as complete; and

Whereas, within the time prescribed by said act of Congress of the 8th and 9th of February, 1867, the Legislature of the State of Nebraska did pass an act ratifying the said act of Congress of the 8th and 9th of February, 1867, and declaring that the aforenamed provisions of the third section of said last-named act of Congress should be a part of the organic law of the State of Nebraska, and,

Whereas, A duly authenticated copy of said act of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska has been received by me, now, therefore,

I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress last herein named, declare and proclaim the fundamental conditions imposed by Congress on the State of Nebraska, to entitle that State to admission to the Union, have been ratified and accepted, and that the admission of the said State into the Union is now complete. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 1st day of March, in the year of our Lord 1867, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Constitutional Amendment—The Legislative Committee Divided Upon the Question of Adoption—The Minority and Majority Reports—The Colored Member, Mr. Walker, Against Adoption.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Friday, March 1.

The Legislative Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred, six or seven weeks ago, the Constitutional Amendment, made their report to-day. Senators E. L. BARNEY, of Bristol, and Representatives F. W. BIRD, of Walpole; O. H. P. BROWN, of Salem, and E. G. WALKER, of Charlestown, presented a minority report against the adoption of said Amendment, through Mr. BIRD, and Senator B. C. PERKINS, of Essex; and Representatives GEORGE B. LORING, of Salem, and DAVID H. MASON, of Newton, through Mr. LORING, presented a minority report in favor of the adoption of the Amendment. The two are now before the Legislature for consideration. I mentioned some three weeks since that two reports would be presented, but since that time it has been thought that the Committee would be unanimous against the Amendment. It now appears that they were unable to agree.

The minority report holds that the ratification of the Amendment is extremely important, in the present condition of our national affairs, as a measure of support to loyal men and for the protection of the property of the country, and is entitled to cordial approval. As a declaration of the true intent and meaning of American citizenship, it appeals to freemen everywhere; and while it cannot be considered a finality in the work of reconstruction, it is an advance in the direction of the establishment of unrestricted popular rights, which, when complete, will make our Constitution and laws accordant with the highest principles of free civil organizations. In order that Massachusetts may hold no equivocal position on the question of ratifying the proposed Amendment, the Committee deemed it proper to present a resolution to the Legislature, which argues that Massachusetts denies the right of any Republican Government to abridge the exercise of the elective franchise by reason of race or color, or to impose any qualification of voting which is not applicable to all men and surmountable to all men; and that she is opposed to the creation of new States, and to the reorganization of States lately in rebellion, on any other basis than that of universal suffrage. It will be remembered that Gov. BULLOCK favors the adoption of the Amendment, and this portion of the Committee express his views in the matter; but whether the Legislature as a body will accept the same is extremely doubtful.

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

The majority report says that a change in the fundamental law of a great nation is, under ordinary circumstances, a grave matter; and when such a change touches first principles, the question claims thoughtful consideration. Although a large majority of the loyal States have ratified this amendment, the Committee regard it as the duty of wise legislators and good citizens to inquire patiently and critically into the interpretations of which the amendment is susceptible, before giving our sanction to its becoming a part of our organic law. The recent action of the Supreme Court of the United States suggests the propriety of inquiring what constructions are possible from an unfriendly Court. Two questions present themselves at the outset:

First. Does it give any additional guarantees to human rights?

Second. Does the proposed amendment impair or endanger any rights now recognized by the Constitution?

The report then cites the preamble and the various amendments to the Constitution, and argues that these, upon any fair rule of interpretation, cover the whole ground of section first of the proposed amendment relating to citizenship. It says that nearly every one of the amendments heretofore ratified grew out of a jealousy of the rights of the people, and is in the direction, more or less direct, of a guarantee of human rights. It is already well established law, and has been so decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, that all native-born inhabitants and naturalized aliens, without distinction of color or sex, are citizens of the United States. This concludes the point quite as authoritatively as an amendment could do; indeed, probably more conclusively; for there is reason to fear that, if this matter should come before the present Supreme Court as a new question under this amendment, there would be no danger of an adverse decision. The definition of citizenship "of the State wherein they reside" is of no effect, as none of the provisions of the amendment profess to apply to persons as *citizens of a State*. The remainder of the first section, possibly excepting the last clause, is covered in terms by the provisions of the Constitution as it now stands, illustrated, as these express provisions are, by the whole tenor and spirit of the amendments. We are brought to the conclusion, therefore, that this first section is, at best, mere surplusage; and that it is mischievous, inasmuch as it is an admission either that the same guarantees do not exist in the present Constitution, or that if they are there they have been disregarded, and by long usage or acquiescence this disregard has hardened into constitutional right; and no security can be given that similar guarantees will not be disregarded hereafter.

The second section is objectionable because it permits the disfranchisement of colored citizens, and obviously attaches no penalty adequate to the punishment or the prevention of the crime. The best defence which the friends of this provision can make is this: that it does not admit the *right* to disfranchise, but only, if this is done, it imposes a penalty. It is hardly worth while to discuss the difference between these two propositions. It is enough that disfranchisement, to any extent which the controlling majority choose, is possible—more, is recognized as probable and admissible under this amendment. The only considerations which would approach to a justification of this concession are these: that the penalty is in some degree adequate to the offence, and that it will prevent the disfranchisement. The offence would be the denial of the rights of citizenship to millions for accidents which they cannot control, involving miseries to the proscribed classes less endurable, if possible, than those of chattel slavery, the subversion of the most vital principles of republican government, the basest ingratitude toward the only loyal friends of the Government in the South, and the scorn of the civilized world. What is the penalty? The loss of a few representatives in Congress! Is it adequate to the crime. The simple question provokes derision.

As a measure of reconstruction, ought it to be ratified? The answer to this question may be supposed to depend upon another question—was the Amendment proposed to the country as a finality? In other words, was the faith of Congress and of the States which ratified it, pledged to the rebel States, that any one of those States, upon ratifying the Amendment, could claim as of right, admission through their representatives into Congress? While the Amendment was before Congress, a proposition was introduced into the House, declaring that upon the ratification of the Amendment by any unrepresented State, such State should at once be entitled to representation in Congress. This proposition was ignominiously repudiated. Congress having refused to hold out any such pledge, and none being contained in the Amendment, there is not the slightest foundation for the claim that any such pledge was given or intended.

Again, no such inference can be drawn from the elections of last Fall. In the single State of New-York the Republican Party put this pledge into its platform. In all of the other States the pledge was repudiated or the question was left open. Undeniably, the campaign was fought on this simple issue: "Shall these rebels be intrusted with political power?" The people believed that the party which had conquered the rebellion in arms could alone be safely intrusted with the conflict with the rebellion in the equally perilous field of diplomacy and politics.

Even if such a pledge had been given, it could only bind the party giving it, upon its acceptance by the other party. Not only has there been no such acceptance, but every one of the ten rebel States has rejected the amendment. The contract, if any was ever made, is clearly void for lack of acceptance by the party of the second part. Again, in the contest now going on in Congress, no scheme of reconstruction recognizes this amendment as a finality, and that its acceptance by any rebel State entitles such State to representation. The provisions of the Blaine amendment even show how the tide has risen since last June, and they prove that even "Conservative" Republicans do not regard this amendment as a finality.

If it is not a finality, of what value is it as even a part of the basis of reconstruction? No rebel State has ratified it; there is no indication that one of them will ratify it. The purpose of Congress is perfectly clear not to admit any such State solely on the ground of its ratification without additional guarantees; and if Congress has the right to require, as conditions of admission, additional guarantees outside of the requirements of the amendment, then it is certainly competent for Congress to require all the guarantees contained in the amendment, just as well if the amendment be not ratified as if it be. Behind all this looms the imminent danger that if the amendment should receive the forms of ratification, and the South should conclude to accept it as the best terms they could get, trusting to their traditional skill in putting their own constructions upon it, the Supreme Court might declare all the acts of Congress containing the additional guarantees null and void; and the amendment, stripped of all its statutory guarantees, would stand with its power to disfranchise colored citizens, and this baleful oligarchy, with its new inspiration of hate, becomes intrenched in our fundamental law. It is a finality so far as our action goes.

But whether this amendment was presented by Congress as a finality, or regarded as such by the States which have ratified it, is, after all, immaterial. Its ratification by Massachusetts makes it a finality so far as her action is concerned. That action is final, and places the whole matter beyond our control. Thenceforth it is remitted to the discretion of the rebel States themselves. There will then be two alternatives before them. First, they may conclude not to ratify the amendment, trusting, as they may with entire confidence, to the Supreme Court to decide that it is null and void on two grounds: either, that it requires the ratification of three-quarters of all the States including the rebel States, or that Congress, not representing all the States, could not constitutionally propose an amendment; or, secondly, they may conclude to ratify it, relying upon their own skill in evading the disabilities imposed by the third section, or in inducing Congress to remove them. If they refuse to ratify, our ratification is simply inoperative. If they ratify and run for luck, we have placed it in their power to disfranchise all colored citizens, to perpetuate the present reign of terror throughout the South, to banish Northern capital and industry from the soil we have fertilized with our own best blood, and to put our only and best friends under the heels of our and their worst enemies.

There is another feature of this second section which seems to have attracted little public attention, but which should receive the gravest consideration of the Legislature. "When the right to vote, &c., &c., is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

Now, by the Constitution of Massachusetts, the right to vote is denied to certain of her inhabitants, being twenty-one years old and citizens of the United States. These are 1st, paupers; 2d, persons under guardianship; 3d, persons who have not resided in the State one year, and in the town or district six months; 4th, persons who have not paid a State or County tax in the State within two years. In regard to every one of these classes, the meaning is explicit. Such persons shall not be entitled to vote. We express no opinion of the wisdom of these limitations. Nor is it the question what interpretation might be put upon the Amendment and upon these provisions by Massachusetts men. We are to look at possible and probable interpretations by an unfriendly court. It would give an opportunity to put Massachusetts "out in the cold," which a partisan tribunal would hardly fail to seize.

It is true that Massachusetts can remove these limitations by amending her Constitution, and thus secure full representation. But this would require two or three years. And if the Supreme Court should decide, as it must be admitted it could legitimately do, that the requirement of the payment of a tax is an abridgment of the right to vote, our entire basis of representation is annihilated at one fell swoop.

Section 3 of the proposed amendment is well, as far as it goes; but it is lamentably short of the exigencies of the hour. It simply declares that former members of Congress, officers of the United States, members of State Legislatures, and executive or judicial officers of any State, who ever took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, shall be ineligible to any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State. The number thus excluded is very small, at most but a few thousands, out of a million or more voters. But even this number may be reduced, almost at pleasure, through the difficulty in proving that such oath had ever been taken, in the case of members of State Legislatures, State executive or judicial officers, &c., comprising the larger part of the persons declared ineligible. But admitting that every one of these classes could be reached, the number is too insignificant and the disability too limited to be of effective service. Every one, even of these perjured rebels, retains the elective franchise under the amendment; and their influence as recognized natural leaders would be hardly less potential in securing the election of representatives of their ideas than if they themselves were eligible to office. The immediate effect of the amendment, then, if it becomes the basis of reconstruction, would be the election of members of Congress from the South practically by these very leaders, who, joined by their natural allies from the North, would secure the two-thirds vote of Congress to remove the disability.

The classes here put under disability comprise by no means the worst of the rebel elements of the South. Indeed, we think the whole experience of the war has shown that the bitterest haters of the North, the most brutal butchers of prisoners and of Southern loyalists, are the men who never held the offices referred to; and these are the men—without experience in affairs, without the education which association with citizens of other sections of the country gives to public men, without even the humanizing influences which war exerts upon the true soldier—the guerrillas and bushwhackers, with hands dripping with the blood of loyal men and women—these are the men to whom the amendment opens the door of Congress.

Section 5, says: "The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article." The power here given to Congress is, of course, limited by the provisions of the article itself, and the adoption of the amendment will not enlarge, nor its rejection curtail, the powers now conferred upon Congress by the Constitution. The limitations and regulations upon the rights of suffrage and eligibility to office embodied in the Reconstruction Bill, which Congress has passed, apply to all elections, preliminary to the adoption of State Constitutions, and the State Constitutions are required to contain these same limitations and regulations, and Congress retains the power of approving or rejecting these Constitutions before they go into operation. Manifestly, the ratification of this amendment is not necessary to the exercise of this power by Congress of plenary control over the organization of State Governments in these Territories, up to the point of dictating the provisions of the State Constitutions in relation to suffrage. The exercise of this power by Congress is derived from the present Constitution, and is not strengthened by this amendment. By necessary inference, Congress concedes its ability to interfere with suffrage in these States after the State Governments are organized, and their Constitutions are approved by Congress. If, then, any of these States, after their organization is thus perfected, should amend their Constitutions by disfranchising colored citizens, as they could clearly claim the right to do under the second section of the amendment, Congress, by its own acts, and by force of this amendment which we are asked to ratify, is precluded from interfering. The "appropriate legislation" authorized by the fifth section could not reach this vital subject except by a stretch of construction which is equally admissible under the present Constitution.

The odious character of the concession of power to the rebel States to disfranchise colored citizens, which has been already alluded to as one of the most objectionable features of the Amendment, is intensified by the consideration that it meets the universal protest of the disfranchised class. It is easy for white men, who practically wield the whole political power of the country, to regard with comparative indifference the rights of long-proscribed classes; but Massachusetts can rise to the height of this great argument, and, viewing the subject from the standpoint of the disfranchised race, while it adopts the fundamental principle that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, owes it to herself to demand that the rights of unrepresented classes shall not be betrayed. From the first shot upon Sumter, the negro held the fate of the Union in his hands. Had the leaders of the rebellion dared to offer justice to the black man; had JEFFERSON DAVIS anticipated, by a few months, the reluctant movements of our Government, secession would have been an accomplished fact, and the Confederate States would have been among the recognized nations of the earth five years ago. The negro responded to our selfish and unwilling appeal—we put him into the Northern scale, and the Southern scale touched the beam. What treatment is due to such allies? Disfranchisement by the Government they saved!

There is no occasion for haste in acting upon this amendment. If any proposition is settled in regard to the rebel States, it would seem to be this—that in not one of them is there a proper constituency for the basis of a republican, Christian Commonwealth; and there is no hope of the growth of such a constituency if the machinery of organization is left, as it is by this amendment, in rebel hands. But let it once be settled that it is the unalterable purpose of the loyal people that rebel States shall not be admitted to Congress until satisfactory evidence is given that they are prepared to organize commonwealths founded upon republican ideas, and the process of conversion will be rapid. A large majority, even of those communities, will accept the inevitable.

Again, if the theory be adopted that ratification by three-fourths of the loyal States only is necessary, then that is already secured. And if this theory be discarded, as is probable, then it requires three-fourths of the whole number of States, including the rebel States, to give validity to the amendment. Twenty States have already ratified, viz.: Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Oregon, Nevada, Tennessee and West Virginia. Delaware and Kentucky have rejected it. Four have not yet acted, viz.: Massachusetts, Iowa, California and Maryland. If all of these four States should ratify, the whole number ratifying would be but twenty-four, and it will require ratification by three at least of the rebel States. Whenever the requisite number of rebel States have ratified, it will be time enough for Massachusetts to consider whether she needs to turn her back upon her history by giving her consent to the disfranchisement of colored citizens. Why should we tie our hands before we know what the other party to the compact will do? If these States do all that Congress demands of them, what need of the amendment at all?

The tide daily rises higher. Yesterday's high-water mark is under water to-day. To-day's mark will be under water to-morrow. This amendment which measured the highest average opinion of Congress last June, could hardly command a majority of either House to-day. Then, Congress was content with saying that disfranchised citizens should not form a part of the basis of representation in Congress. Already Congress declares by statute that no classes shall be disfranchised in the rebel States. In a few months, probably weeks, Congress will be ready to present for ratification an amendment to the Constitution founded upon the fundamental principle of our institutions that there shall be no disfranchisement on account of color or race.

The concession of this power to disfranchise colored citizens, removes the element which would be most potential in securing reconstruction upon its only permanent basis, and thus postpones it to a far off and uncertain future. If reconstruction be instituted and organized on the basis of this amendment, it will inevitably be under rebel control, and as inevitably, the blacks will be excluded from all agency in the work. It seems hardly possible to conceive a greater act of fatuity than this of placing it in the power of rebels to exclude half a million loyal voters from all voice in the reconstruction of those States. We do not speak of it as partisans. Viewed thus it would be simple madness—political suicide. But we speak as patriots, and as such we have the right to *demand that no plan of reconstruction shall be sanctioned which does not secure the full exercise of the only power which can be appealed to found Commonwealths truly loyal* to a Federal Republican Government.

A Frightful Scene in a Boston Court—A Prisoner Attempts to Commit Suicide.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Friday, March 1.

A terrible scene occurred in a court-room this afternoon. WILLIAM H. ORNE, who was convicted in July last of setting fire to a building in Charlestown, was granted a new trial, and to-day he was found guilty of the charge preferred against him before the Superior Court at East Cambridge. After the finding of the Jury, the prisoner was asked by the Judge if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced against him.

ORNE made a short speech, in which he declared his innocence, and at its conclusion unbuttoned his vest, and throwing it open, displayed in his hand a hideous knife which had been passed to him suddenly by a friendly spectator. Coolly and desperately he pointed the weapon at his breast, and then plunged it three times into his body within a few inches of the heart. The Court and spectators were for the time overcome by this extraordinary attempt at suicide, and it was several minutes before any one dared approach the prisoner.

ORNE sunk to the floor bleeding profusely, and was taken out of the Court-room amid deathly silence, and conveyed to the jail on a stretcher. He was living at a late hour this evening.

Attempted Suicide by a Prisoner in Court at East Cambridge.

BOSTON, Friday, March 1.

The Superior Criminal Court in session at East Cambridge was the scene of a tragedy this afternoon that is seldom witnessed in this part of the country.

A man named WILLIAM H. ORNE who was convicted last Fall with another man who is now serving out a life sentence in the State Prison for setting fire to a public building in Charlestown, and who had obtained a new trial, had just been convicted a second time by the Jury, and was about to be sentenced by Judge RUSSELL, when his counsel went to him to the dock and spoke a few words to him; after which ORNE declared his innocence of the crime of which he had been convicted, and just as he had made the assertion the second time he unbuttoned his vest, and drawing an open jack-knife from his pocket, stabbed himself three times before the weapon could be wrested from him. As soon as an examination could be made it was found that two of the wounds had penetrated the lungs, and the other one had nearly touched the heart—the intention of the man having been evidently to destroy life. He was at once conveyed to the jail adjoining the Court-house, but there is scarcely a possibility of his living. He has been convicted twice before for crime, and has served for the first offence two years in the House of Correction, and for the second four years in the State Prison.

Gov. Swann, of Maryland, Declines the United States Senatorship.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 1.

Gov. SWANN to-day sent a message to the Legislature, declining the United States Senatorship to which he was lately elected, from the 4th of March, 1867. He says the honor had been conferred on him without solicitation or agency on his part. It was his purpose to accept, but he has been visited by so many and urgent appeals from representative men of the State, that he did not feel at liberty to consult any individual preferences of his own, and he had no motive of personal ambition, if it could be supposed for a moment that such a motive could influence him to disregard his paramount obligations to his native State.

With a brief explanation, he declines the honor, and adheres to the Gubernatorial chair of the State.

The Mexican Loan—Card from Mr. Daniel Woodhouse.

NEW-YORK CITY, Friday, March 1, 1867.

On the 26th of January last a card was published by the Secretary of the Mexican Legation, relating to the contract between the United States, European and West Virginia Land and Mining Company and the Government of Mexico, through its representative, Gen. J. M. J. CARVAJAL, containing untrue statements concerning that contract, and the bonds authorized thereby. Some of my friends having expressed surprise that no public reply was made by me, I desire to say for their information, that upon seeing the card above alluded to I forthwith laid before the Government of the United States all the facts and documents needful for a confutation thereof, and a complete vindication of myself and the Company I represent.

DANIEL WOODHOUSE, President.

Rev. Dr. Holdich.

Among the many testimonials given to the Colton Dental Association from distinguished persons, the following from Rev. Dr. Holdich, Secretary of the American Bible Society, is selected:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1867.

This is to certify that Dr. G. Q. Colton, of No. 19 Cooper Institute, by the use of nitrous oxide, or laughing gas, extracted the root of a tooth for me. The operation did not cause the slightest pain, nor was it followed by any unpleasant results. JOSEPH HOLDICH.—*Advertisement.*

A pleasing sensation is produced by DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF while being used for the cure of "a cold in the head," nervous headache, coughs, and the worst forms of CATARRH. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents per box.

Colgate & Co.'s Winter Soap.

Recommended for **Chapped Hands** and for general **Toilet** use during **Cold Weather.** It may be obtained of all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

One cold after another, will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system. Those in need of a remedy will find in JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT one always prompt, thorough and efficacious. Sold everywhere.

Beautiful Hair.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once, keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

"The Hair, Scalp and Face."

Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, author of the above valuable book, published and for sale by JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway, can be consulted at No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, for the following cutaneous diseases of the scalp, which are productive of a loss of hair: Debilitated cuticle, suppressed secretion, thickened secretion, or dandruff; pityriasis, (incrusted or scaly dandruff;) matterated secretion, (moist yellow dandruff;) ringworm, salt rheum, scalled head, eczema, alopecia, inflamed follicles, itching, swollen roots, dry, faded and brittle hair, including all kinds of sore heads or other diseases conducive to a loss of hair or premature grayness. The Doctor cures acne and sycosis, red, pimply, matterated and tubercular eruptions of the face; also, comedones (black worms or grubs) and moth and freckles. Moles, wens and warts cured without cutting, on personal application. Dr. PERRY is the only physician in this country who makes a specialty of the above diseases. All consultations, personally or by letter, are free.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Forty Drops of Metcalfe's Rheumatic Remedy contain as much virtue as forty bottles of many other medicines, and will instantly cure Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, &c. Try it.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—Hard, and not liable to improvident waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

Florence

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Allow Me to Say a Word for Myself. I have been using MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP in my family since first introduced in this city. I think it an excellent article, and would not be without it on any consideration.—*Extract from J. D. Adams' Letter to Chicago Times.*

It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, regulates the bowels, cures wind-colic and corrects acidity, gives rest and health to the child, and comforts the mother.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Throat Affections.—A Physician writing from Newfane, New-York, speaking of the beneficial effects resulting from the use of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," says: "For alleviating that horrid irritation only felt by those who have suffered from any bronchial affection, and from hoarseness or sore throat too, I am free to confess (though I am an M. D.) they answer all you claim for them." To avoid disappointment, be sure to obtain the genuine "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."

MORE TRIUMPHS FOR
Herring's Patent Safes.
GREAT FIRE AT WELLSVILLE.
HERRING'S SAFE AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1867.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: On the morning of the 1st of February our town met with a severe calamity—twenty-four buildings were burned to the ground. Our grocery-store—a frame building, three stories high—was consumed by the devouring flames. We had one of your Champion Fire-proof Safes in use, containing our books and papers and some bank bills, all of which came out unharmed, although your Safe was surrounded by very combustible liquids—a quantity of kerosene oil on the south side of it, and a considerable quantity of linseed, lubricating and whale oils on the north side of it; also, nine or ten barrels of brandies and other liquors in close proximity to it, with nothing but a wood partition between these and the Safe, all of which were burned around it.

Your Champion Safe owned by us was subjected to a fire three times as terrific, and twice the length of time, as the safe of another make owned by York & Chamberlain, and our books came out in better condition than theirs.

Yours, truly, JUDD & CO.

We, the undersigned, fully concur in the above statement.

HOYT & LEWIS, Bankers.
W. T. BARNES, P. M.
R. & J. DOTY.
HENRY L. JONES.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN MOBILE.
TWO BLOCKS BURNED.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New-York:

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 12, 1867.

GENTS: My store was totally consumed by the great fire on Saturday night, Feb. 9, which destroyed nearly a whole square of buildings in the centre of the business portion of our city. I had one of your Patent Champion Safes in use. On Sunday I reached it and found it too hot to open. I left it in the ruins to cool, until Monday, when I got it open. The money, papers and books, with other contents, were preserved in excellent condition. The covers of the books were drawn by the steam; otherwise they have no appearance of having been through one of the largest and hottest fires that ever took place in Mobile. Every word and line is perfectly legible, and I am more than pleased with the result.

FERD. NEUMANN, Agent.

GREAT FIRE AT WILLOUGHBY, OHIO.
Great part of the town destroyed.

WILLOUGHBY, Ohio, Jan. 24, 1867.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman:

GENTLEMEN: What price can you send me a No. 7 Safe? I had one of yours, about a No. 4 I think, that just went through a thirty-six-hour fire, and all books came out safe. Can you use the old one at same price? Please answer at once.

Yours truly,
W. H. MERRIAM.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.
THE MOST RELIABLE PROTECTION FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN.

Manufactured only by
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company

Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine Electro-plated Goods, comprising full Dinner and Tea Services and Table Ware of every description of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of Solid Silver Ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of Electro-plated Wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus: GORHAM MFG. CO.

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country.

Thirty Lines of Common Sense.

Reader, having glanced over the editorials and the news in this journal, you turn to the advertisements, saying to yourself, "These are published by the writers to serve their own interests."

Perhaps so. But it is no less true that *it concerns your interests to read these thirty lines.* If you are healthy it is presumed you wish to continue so. If sick, of course you desire to be relieved. In either case it is important to you to know that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the safest, surest and best tonic and alterative ever advertised in any country. This is a period of the year when the strongest need an invigorant, for the opressive heat drains the system of strength faster than the most potent and vigorous organization can recruit it. Therefore, as a preservative of health, as a protection against the devitalizing action of heat and the malaria it produces, *you* should sustain the good constitution and sound stamina with which nature has blessed you with this PEERLESS VEGETABLE TONIC.

It can scarcely be necessary to urge upon the weak and ailing the importance of acquiring by safe means the strength which unassisted nature denies them. All who are thus circumstanced are invited to give the Bitters a trial. Before they have taken the elixir three days, in conformity with the directions, they will acknowledge with gratitude its genial operation. They will find that it imparts mental as well as nervous energy, and regulates all the internal functions admirably. This is the experience of the debilitated and depressed, and in making these statements the proprietors only echo the language of innumerable testimonials. New-York Office, No. 38 Dey-st.

A Card

The Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Company beg to inform their patrons and the public that while their establishment, No. 495 Broadway, is being repaired and refitted, their business will be continued as usual at the adjoining premises, No. 497.

Weed Sewing-Machine—Improved.
Wheel or Drop Feed. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Lockwood's Paper Collars and Envelopes. W. E. & R. D. LOCKWOOD, 310 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BAILEY—MCDOUGALL.—On Thursday, Feb. 28, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 106 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken, by Rev. J. K. Burr, JAMES H. BAILEY to MARY F., eldest daughter of Henry McDougall, Esq. No cards.

CARPENTER—LYON.—On Thursday, Feb. 28, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. T. S. Childs, H. G. CARPENTER, of Jersey City, N. J., to Miss SUSIE A. LYON, of Norwalk, Conn.

METCALFE—WHITLOCK.—On Tuesday, Feb. 26, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, JOHN T. METCALFE, M. D., to SUSAN S. WHITLOCK, daughter of William Whitlock, Jr.

SPEIDEL—VAN RADEN.—On Tuesday evening, Feb. 26, in St. Matthew's Church, Walker-st., by Rev. C. F. E. Stahlman, D. D., CHRISTIAN F. SPEIDEL, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to ADELAIDE A., second daughter of B. Van Raden, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

AIKMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 28, Mr. HUGH AIKMAN, in the 77th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 16 Harrison-st., on Monday, March 4, at 3 P. M.

CHARLES.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 28, at No. 114 East 25th-st., ELIZABETH F., beloved wife of Richard P. Charles, in her 23d year.

A Requiem Mass will be offered for the repose of her soul at St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock; after which her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment. The friends of the family and those of her brother, John J. McGrath, and her brother-in-law, T. J. Murtha, are invited to attend.

DEMMON.—In Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 28, FANNY M. REEVE, wife of Capt. Isaac Demmon, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Second Methodist Episcopal Church, Norwalk.

KING.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, Mrs. ADALINE KING, widow of Earl S. King, in her 67th year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Saturday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Sarah H. Tuthill, No. 186 Railroad-av., Jersey City.

MCDONALD.—At New-Utrecht, L. I., on Friday, March 1, Miss CATHARINE MCDONALD, aged 86 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from St. Matthew's Church, Bedford, Westchester County.

REYNOLDS.—On Tuesday, Feb. 19, at St. Augustine, Fla., SAMUEL W. REYNOLDS, aged 47 years.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, Irvington, N. Y., on Monday, the 4th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Tarrytown Depot to convey friends to the house on the arrival of the Hudson River Railroad train leaving 30th-st. at 10 o'clock A. M. A return train leaves Tarrytown at 4:10 P. M.

RICHARDS.—On Friday morning, March 1, DAVID RICHARDS, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church, East 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., on Sunday, 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SECOR.—On Thursday, Feb. 28, Mrs. SYBYL SECOR, wife of John Secor, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, March 3, from her late residence, Westchester, at 1 o'clock.

SEELY.—At Stamford, Conn., on Friday, March 1, EDWIN S., only son of Sands Seely, Esq., aged 23 years.

Funeral from St. Andrew's Chapel on Monday, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are cordially invited to attend.

SICKELS.—At Harlem, on Thursday, Feb. 28, after a short illness, HESTER A., relict of the late Dr. John Sickels, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 1st-av., near 118th-st.

TOMPKINS.—On Friday morning, March 1, at No. 137 2d-av., of pneumonia, SUSAN M., widow of Stephen B. Tompkins, formerly of Tarrytown, N. Y., in the 69th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence on Monday morning, March 4, at 11 o'clock. Her remains will be taken by the 2 o'clock train to Tarrytown for interment.

WADDINGTON.—On Friday morning, March 1, MARY E., wife of William D. Waddington.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from St. Paul's Church, without further invitation.

WARD.—At Georgetown, D. C., on Wednesday, Feb. 27, Gen. AARON WARD, of Sing Sing, N. Y., aged 76 years.

His friends and those of his family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, March 3, at St. Paul's Church, Sing Sing, at 2½ P. M. Train leaves 30th-st., Hudson River Railroad, at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leaves Sing Sing at 3:57 P. M.

WATT.—On Wednesday, Feb. 27, ARCHIBALD WATT, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 139th-st. and 7th-av., on Saturday, March 2, at 12 o'clock.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT.

Net assets Feb. 1, 1866			$14,112,349 85
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.			
Premiums.			
Original first year	$2,209,274 70		
Renewals	2,936,275 46—	$5,145,550 16	
Interest		1,005,495 70	
Rents		66,000 00—	6,217,035 86
Total			$20,329,385 73
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.			
Paid claims by death		$787,966 67	
Matured endowments		7,090 00	
Cash dividends.			
Additions to claims by death	$173,747 81		
Additions to matured endowments	3,928 60		
Post-mortem dividends	52,115 17		
Dividends used in payment of premiums	459,249 75		
Total dividends paid in cash during the year		694,040 73	
Commissions		258,491 39	
Paid for annuities		11,924 12	
Paid for surrendered policies		154,675 10	
Paid in liquidation of future commissions		455,606 78	
Exchange, postage, advertising, taxes and medical examiners		137,707 46	
Salaries and legal expenses		98,538 11	
Printing and stationery and sundry office expenses		84,088 42	
Office rent for real estate sinking fund		20,000 00	
Profit and loss		49 98—	2,690,088 76
Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1867			$17,639,296 97
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:			
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies		$1,547,450 07	
Bonds and mortgages		10,097,309 60	
United States and New-York State Stocks, at cost		5,003,108 75	
Real estate		937,711 98	
Due from agents		53,716 57—	$17,639,296 97
Add—			
Interest accrued but not due		$153,863 75	
Interest due and unpaid		3,600 00	
Market value of stocks in excess of cost		301,795 00	
Premiums in course of transmission		404,436 88	
Premiums deferred semi-annually and quarterly		808,374 81—	$1,672,070 44
Gross assets Feb. 1, 1867			$19,311,367 41
Increase in net cash assets for the year			$3,526,947 12
THE ASSETS ARE THUS APPROPRIATED:			
Total reserve at four per cent. interest, to reinsure outstanding policies and additions			$16,392,891 13
Claims ascertained but not yet due			83,446 28
Premiums paid in advance			39,551 37
Net surplus			2,795,478 63
Gross assets as above			$19,311,367 41

From the undivided surplus, as stated above ($2,795,478 63,) a dividend has this day been declared to policy-holders, available on the anniversaries of the dates of issue in the present year.

POLICY AND RISK ACCOUNT.

Issued during the year	15,258 policies, insuring	$53,480,330 00
Restored	414 policies, insuring	1,395,100 00
Total issued during the year	15,672 policies, insuring	$54,875,430 00
At Risk Feb. 1, 1866	25,797 policies, insuring	83,413,933 00
	41,469	$138,289,363 00
DEDUCT: Dead, matured, surrendered, forfeited, &c	2,831 policies, insuring	8,814,645 00
In force Jan. 31, 1867	38,638 policies, insuring	129,474,718 00
And dividend additions on existing policies		17,429,015 61
Total amount insured Jan. 31, 1867		$146,903,733 61
Increase during the year	12,841 policies, insuring	$46,060,785 00

I have carefully examined the foregoing statements, and find the same to be correct.

(Signed) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Frederick S. Winston, John V. L. Pruyn, William Moore, Robert H. McCurdy, Isaac Green Pearson, Martin Bates, William Betts, John Wadsworth, Alfred Edwards, Oliver H. Palmer, Sam'l E. Sproulls, Sam'l M. Cornell, Lucius Robinson, Wellington Clapp, W. Smith Brown, Richard Patrick, Alex. W. Bradford, William H. Popham, William A. Haines, Ezra Wheeler, Seymour L. Husted, Samuel D. Babcock, David Hoadley, Henry A. Smythe, William V. Brady, Wm. E. Dodge, George S. Coe, Wm. K. Strong, Wm. M. Vermilye, John E. Develin, Alonzo Child, Francis Skiddy, Henry E. Davies, Richard A. McCurdy.

RICHARD A. MCCURDY, Vice-President.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
ISAAC ABBATT, JOHN M. STUART, Secretaries.
WILLIAM BETTS, LL.D., Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON, Hon. A. W. BRADFORD, Counsel.
MINTURN POST, M. D., ISAAC L. KIP, M. D., Medical Examiners.

REMOVAL.

G. COLLAMORE & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE,
GAS FIXTURES, &c.,
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 731 BROADWAY,
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CONTENTS OF THE MARCH NUMBER:

I.—IMPORTANT INSTRUCTION TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS in reference to purchasing tickets, checking baggage, Railway Time Table, &c., &c.
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IV.—INDEX TO UPWARDS OF EIGHT THOUSAND towns, villages, stations and cities located upon the railways of the United States and Canadas.
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PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $23,000,000.

An Act to create a loan for the redemption of the overdue bonds of the Commonwealth.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been over-due and unpaid for some time past; and,

Whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market: therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and first of August, in the City of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years: and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia: the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder. *Provided*, that no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in a fiduciary capacity bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State, or money, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the City of Harrisburgh, Penn., until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be indorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan." Treasury Department, Harrisburgh, Penn., U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in ten years and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000 reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over-due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over-due loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over-due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—FOR SALE—A few of those well-secured and desirable Bonds recently issued by HENRY A. SMYTHE, Esq., Trustee. Twenty years to run, at 8 per cent. interest, payable at the CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, 1st of January and 1st of July. These Bonds have guarantees of the highest character, and are amply provided for. A limited amount at par only. Apply to
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THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to the offices of the Harmony Insurance Company, No. 158 Broadway.
GEORGE A. JARVIS, President.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 38 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Locomotive Engine Safety Truck Company will be held at their office, No. 50 Cortlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 12 inst., at 12 M., for the transaction of such business as may legally come before them. JOEL C. LANE, Secretary.

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5-20 Coupon, '62	110¾	111	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	117	117½
5-20 Coupon, '64	107¾	108¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	116½	116¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	108¼	108¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	115½	115¾
5-20 " new, '65	105½	106¼	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	114½	114¾
10-40 Registered	98	98½	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	112½	112¾
10-40 Coupon	98	98½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	111¼	111½
Gold	139¼	139½	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¾	111
August, 7-30	105½	105¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¼	110¾

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

QUEENS COUNTY INTEREST.

The interest, due March 1, on the bonds of Queens County, also any bonds maturing at that date will be paid at the Atlantic National Bank of Brooklyn, or by the Treasurer at his office in the village of Flushing.
CHARLES L. ROE, County Treasurer.

1866.
OFFICE OF THE
SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
INSURANCE BUILDINGS,
No. 49 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1867.

The following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of the 10th section of the act of its incorporation:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1865 .... $640,311 00
Premiums received during the year to Dec. 31, 1866:
On Marine Risks $2,383,246 07
On Inland Risks .... 212,103 14 — 2,595,349 21
Total $3,235,660 92
The amount of earned Premiums during the year, less return premiums, was 2,120,322 30
Losses paid during the year:
On Marine Risks $2,382,018 81
On Inland Risks 205,749 99
Expenses and Reinsurance 278,638 34
Total $2,866,407 14
The assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1866, were as follows, viz.:
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages $449,650 00
United States Stocks, Loans on Stocks, Accrued Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and Loans, Rents of Real Estate, Salvage, &c. 425,548 42
Cash 91,778 04
Bills Receivable 843,564 68
Premium Accounts not yet collected 84,245 25
Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies 3,103 00
Total $1,988,889 39

The foregoing statement has been made to conform strictly to the requirements of the Company's charter.

The receipts and expenditures of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1866, have been as follows:
Expenditures for Marine Losses, Return Premiums, Expenses, &c $3,506,069 14
Receipts from Earned Premiums, Profits on Gold, &c 2,575,462 26
Excess of expenditures over receipts $930,606 88
The Company were liable at the end of the year for Unpaid Losses, Return Premiums, Commissions, &c., estimated at $648,611 43
Less to be received for advance in value of Real Estate, Stocks, &c., and for sundry Salvage, Reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at 413,416 36 — 235,195 07
Deficiency $1,165,791 95
Amount of outstanding Scrip called in and canceled $1,161,820 00

In view of the above result, the Board of Trustees have this day ordered that the outstanding Scrip or Certificates of Profits heretofore issued by the Company be reduced their entire amount, and the Certificates issued therefor called in and canceled.

Holders of Certificates not heretofore redeemed are hereby notified of the action of the Board, and are requested to surrender such certificates at the office of the Company for cancelation.

The Board of Trustees also resolved that a subscription of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of notes in advance of premiums be taken up, in addition to the cash capital of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS already subscribed, and not included in the above assets.

No fire risks, disconnected from marine, have been taken by the Company.

The Company, on the 31st December, 1866, held assets as above, valued at $1,988,889 39
The total of all ascertained and estimated liabilities on that day were, (exclusive of the amount of premiums on outstanding risks, $636,703 75 .... 1,356,157 59
$632,731 80
Cash capital subscribed, to be added 500,000 00
Making amount of assets remaining with the Company, exclusive of the proposed subscription of notes in advance of premiums, $1,132,731 80

By order of the Board,
ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

MOSES H. GRINNELL,	WM. TOEL,
ROSWELL SPRAGUE,	EDWARD R. ANTHONY,
JOHN CHADWICK,	THOS. J. SLAUGHTER,
WM. H. MACY,	JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr.
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL,	ALEX. M. LAWRENCE,
FRED. G. FOSTER,	ISAAC BELL,
PETER POIRIER,	GEO. G. HOBSON,
LOUIS LORUT,	PERCY R. PYNE,
SAMUEL A. SAWYER,	SAMUEL M. FOX,
ELIAS PONVERT,	JOSEPH V. ONATIVIA,
SIMON DE VISSER,	EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
JACOB R. NEVIUS,	WM. OOTHOUT,
ISAAC A. CRANE,	ERNEST CAYLUS,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,	FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
JOHN S. WRIGHT,	GEO. L. KINGSLAND,
WM. VON SACHS,	JAMES M. CAMPBELL.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
EDWARD R. ANTHONY, Vice-President.
ISAAC R. WALKER, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD BONDS FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public auction by JOSEPH L. HENSHAW, at the Merchants' Exchange Reading-room, in the City of Boston, on SATURDAY, March 2, 1867, at 12½ P. M., $100,000 of the First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, with the coupons since October, 1860, inclusive, attached. The said Bonds are held as collateral for the notes of said Company, and will be sold for the non-payment thereof. The line of the road upon which said Bonds are secured is from Logansport to Valparaiso, in the State of Indiana, and now forms a considerable part of the important line known as the "Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad." The securities may be examined on application to the auctioneer. The sale to be strictly for cash, and purchasers will be required to pay to the auctioneer five per cent. on the amount of their bids as earnest money at the time of sale, and the balance within three days thereafter.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1867.

PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company exchanged for Second Series Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of said road, on application at our office.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 57 BROADWAY
NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1867.

COUPONS FROM THE BONDS OF THE Peninsula Railroad Company, due March 1, 1867, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

ENNISKILLEN PETROLEUM AND REFINERY CO.,
OFFICE NO. 48 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1867.

THE STOCKHOLDERS IN THIS COMPANY will meet on TUESDAY, March 12, 1867, at 2 P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees.
JAMES S. WHITE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 1 WALL-ST.

Gold, Stocks, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at market rates on Commission.

Registered and Coupon Interest collected without charge.

Keep on hand First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold-bearing Bonds Central Pacific Railroad Company.

M. T. RODMAN, } General Partners.
D. C. FISK,
H. H. FISK,
PLINY FISK, Special Partner.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 21, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of Board of Directors, for the ensuing year, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books will be closed on March 2, at 3 P. M., and reopen 21st.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1867.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for ten Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 4th day of March prox., between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 o'clock P. M.
By order. JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for twenty-five Directors and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 128 Bowery, on THURSDAY, the 14th of March next.
The Poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 28th day of February, 1867, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson, or from Fort Laramie, Dacotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 degrees, in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 46 degrees in the Territory of Dacotah, west of longitude 104 degrees in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 degrees and east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union or such other Depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dacotah Territory lying east of the Missouri River.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 1 thirty million (30,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 2 twenty million (20,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 3 eight million (8,000,000) pounds, and on Route No. 4 three million five hundred thousand (3,500,000) pounds.

Proposals will be made for each Route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per hundred (100) pounds per hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:
On Route No. 1 $250,000.
On Route No. 2 $200,000.
On Route No. 3 $100,000.
On Route No. 4 $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:
"Proposals for army transportation on route No. 1, 2, 3 or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily. For route No. 1, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory; for route No. 2, at Fort Riley, Kansas; for route No. 3, at Fort Union, New-Mexico; for route No. 4, at St. Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and
Assistant-Quartermaster, U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22, 1867.

POSTPONEMENT OF OPENING BIDS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

The time for the opening of the proposals for army transportation, invited by advertisement from this office of Jan. 15, 1867, is hereby extended to 12 M. of THURSDAY, the 7th day of March, 1867.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Col. and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, March 4, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

66,600 pounds Green Rio Coffee, packed in double sacks, gunny and burlaps or cotton, containing one hundreds pounds each. Bids may be made in bond or duty paid.

100,000 pounds new Rice, 33,400 pounds in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office, and 66,600 pounds in double sacks—gunny and burlaps or cotton—containing one hundred pounds each.

Full chop samples of the Coffee and samples of the Rice, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Materials for sacks to be exhibited by bidders.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tar, and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The Coffee and Rice will be carefully inspected before its delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. WEDNESDAY, March 6, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:
250 dozen cans Peaches.
250 dozen cans Oysters.
62 dozen cans Assorted Jellies.
62 dozen cans Assorted Jams.
500 dozen cans Tomatoes.
150 dozen cans Corn.
150 dozen cans Peas.

The cans to be hermetically sealed. Each to contain two pounds net, and to be packed twenty-four in a box; the boxes to be well made and strong, and strapped at the ends with green hickory, and marked in full with contents, name of contractor and date of packing.

The fruits will be inspected before delivery.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 4th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Grammar School-house, on the lots of ground on the south side of 115th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

DAVID H. KNAPP,
JOHN SCALLON,
LAWSON N. FULLER,
JOHN STRATTON,
CHARLES PLACE,
Board of Trustees Twelfth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1867.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANT establishments in this City, located on 40th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; house 33 feet wide, built and finished in the very best manner for the present owner's occupancy, and now only sold on account of his changing his residence. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A PRETTY THREE-STORY BRICK house in Harlem for sale low; all improvements; high-stoop, sub-cellar, 131st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; also houses and lots in all parts of Harlem; several bargains. RAYNOR & PLATT, No. 1,869 3d-av., in Harlem Savings Bank, between 129th and 130th sts.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house and full lot No. 19 East 20th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; house and situation both desirable; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 62 John-st.

FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF FAMILY going to Europe, four-story brown-stone elegant house on 36th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., with or without the furniture; one of the best houses offered for sale. Price $40,000, or $50,000 with furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A PHYSICIAN, DECLINING PRACTICE, offers his house, admirably located in Brooklyn, with the good-will of his business, at a reasonable price and on liberal terms. Particulars with H. L. RIDER, No. 30 Pine-st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK house, 21x38, lot 30, in Bank-st.; good block; cheapest house in the City; with carpets, oil-cloths, gas-fixtures, $6,000; without them, $5,600. For permits, apply to premises, No. 127 Bank-st., after 11 o'clock.

FOR SALE—100 FEET WEST OF BROADWAY on Houston-st., 47 feet front; the old buildings pay more than the interest, and a new one would pay fifteen per cent. steadily. Apply to the owner at No. 54 Greene-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE EXTRA WELL-built three-story house and lot, No. 351 10th-st.; has stone cornice, mahogany doors, gas, range, hot and cold water; house 40 feet deep. Inquire of J. WANGLER, No. 346 10th-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN-STONE FIRST-class four-story high-stoop house, with extension and lot, No. 32 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., finished in splendid style, with rosewood doors, &c. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON 16TH-ST., NEAR UNION-square, a handsome three-story house, 26 feet wide, 55 feet deep; lot 103 feet deep; price $35,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY English basement houses on 33d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., in perfect order, on the most reasonable terms. Apply to CHAS. RUSTON, 82 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS first-class private stable, No. 179 Lexington-av., having five stalls and ample carriage room. Apply at No. 215 Water-st.

A HANDSOME CORNER ON UNION-SQUARE for sale. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY.—Real estate of all kinds, city and country, for sale or exchange. Houses and stores to let or lease; also, business chances, by P. A. BERT, 332 Grand-st., W'msburgh.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT HOUSES
NEAR
PROSPECT PARK.
LOCALITY
MORE ACCESSIBLE,
MORE BEAUTIFUL,
MORE HEALTHY
THAN
CENTRAL PARK.

Stylish new brown-stone houses, with all modern improvements, on 3d-st., a Belgian-paved boulevard leading directly to the Park, will be sold by J. COLE, auctioneer, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1867, at 12 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, IN BROOKLYN, NEAR the corner of Marcy-av. and Monroe-st., two three-story and basement brick-houses, and a two-story cottage. The lot is 100 feet square. The whole will be sold for $9,000. The brick-houses will sell separately for $3,000 each, and the cottage and vacant lots for $3,000. Inquire of BALDWIN & SON, No. 29 Washington-st., Brooklyn, or of ALLES & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

$25,000 WILL BUY ONE OF THE handsomest brown-stone corner residences furnished, with extra size lot in Brooklyn, but a short distance from Prospect Park; possession immediately. Call and get permission to see it from S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court, or A. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 393 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON NEWTOWN CREEK, THE 14 lots of land, with dock lately occupied by the Laurel Oil Works. Apply on premises, near Calvary Cemetery, to R. WALLACE, or HEYE, PALMER & RIES, No. 39 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE THREE-STORY BRICK house, with water and gas, convenient to ferries. Price $4,000. J. ELLIOTT,
No. 34 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET.

A COMPLETE LIST OF ALL HOUSES AND PARTS OF HOUSES TO LET IN NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN, WILLIAMSBURGH AND JERSEY CITY, FULLY REPORTED IN THE SUNDAY NEWS, EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, UNTIL MAY 1. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TO LET—IN NEWARK, ON THE PARK, A first-class large house, furnished or unfurnished; lot 60 by 300, with stable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Feb. 14, 1867.

DOCKS AND SLIPS, HOUSES, &C., TO RENT.—The Comptroller of the City of New-York will receive proposals until SATURDAY, March 16, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the letting for one year of such wharves, piers, houses, &c., the leases of which expire May 1, 1867.

Information concerning the location of the property may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue, at this office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY building, with basement and sub-cellar, now being completed on the four lots on Houston, southeast corner of Greene-st., 100x100 feet, with marble fronts on Houston-st., will be ready for immediate occupation. Parties desirous of locating on this great line of improvements, near to Broadway, in a most superior building, will please confer with me immediately in relation to renting same. Also any parties who have made application for same. Steam will be introduced if required.
H. J. HOWARD, No. 54 Greene-st., near Broome.

TO LET—A DAIRY FARM OF 160 ACRES, near Norwalk, Conn., 40 miles from New-York: buildings complete and in good order. To a good tenant a long lease and immediate possession given. Also,

A COTTAGE, with ten rooms, pleasantly situated, with about one acre in garden and lawn; barn, shed, well, &c., all in good order, at Darien, Conn., near the depot, about 35 miles from New-York via New-Haven Railroad; neighborhood first-class, near church and school. JAMES G. REED,
at Wilson & Co.'s, No. 32 Pearl-st., second floor.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, A WELL FURnished and commodious house, with stables, ice-house, garden, &c. It is a healthy location and within three minutes' walk of the Madison depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and 1½ hours' ride from New-York. Apply to Rev. W. WINDEYER, Madison, N. J.

TO LET OR LEASE—ELEGANT COUNTRY residence at Inwood, on the Hudson; brick mansion, with five acres of ground, stables, carriage-house and other outbuildings; seven minutes from railroad station and five miles from Central Park; will be let with furniture. Apply to F. A. THOMPSON, No. 50 Warren-st.

TO LET—A FINE MANSION, WITH FINE OUT-buildings, 17 acres of ground, half a mile west of William's Bridge Station, Harlem Railroad, on high ground; has fine view. For particulars, inquire of Mrs. A. BUHDE, on the premises.

A GOTHIC COTTAGE TO LET—TWO-story, attic and basement, with 1½ acres ground and good barn, at South Yonkers; ½ mile from Kingsbridge; within short drive of Hudson River and Harlem Railroad stations. Apply to COOPER BROS., No. 457 3d-av.

TO LET FURNISHED FOR THREE YEARS—The four-story brown-stone house, No. 63 St. Mark's-place, with or without stable, in the rear on 9th-st., to a private family only. Rent, $300 a month.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, 20x65, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

A STORE TO LET—25x100; WELL LIGHTED, excellent location for furniture or dry goods. No. 6 4th-av.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS the house No. 549 5th-av., to a small private family only. Apply on the premises, between 2 and 5 P. M.

TO LEASE—FOR BOARDING OR BUSINESS purposes, on Union-square, a fine corner, with stable on the rear. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY dwelling-house No. 7 Amity-place. For permit apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED—COUNTRY SEAT about two miles south of Poughkeepsie. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY DWELLING-house No. 86 Amity-st. For permit apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY dwelling-house, No. 22 East 13th-st. For permit, apply to JOHN B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

TO LET—ALL THE FOUR LOFTS IN THE building No. 254 Broadway. For terms and particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICE TO LET—IN NO. 14 MAIDEN-LANE, suitable for jewelers. Apply to URIAH J. SMITH, No. 23 Liberty-st.

TO LEASE—50x100 FEET ON UNION-SQUARE. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—PART OF THE OFFICE NO. 3, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

A COMPLETE LIST OF ALL HOUSES AND PARTS OF HOUSES TO LET IN NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN, WILLIAMSBURGH AND JERSEY CITY, FULLY REPORTED IN THE SUNDAY NEWS, EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, UNTIL MAY 1. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.

Stolen on the night of Feb. 28, from the stable of C. H. Ryno, corner Academy-st. and Jamaica-av., Astoria, L. I., a mouse-colored mare; has been sheared; has a white streak up and down her face; two front teeth broken off; has a sore on right hind leg; is very gentle, and answers to the name of *Kitty*. A reward of $100 will be paid for her recovery by application as above, or at TAYLOR, RYNO & CO.'S, No. 27 Chambers-st., New-York.

LOST—AT STEINWAY HALL ON EVENING OF Feb. 27, a small black OPERA-GLASS. $10 reward on return of same to No. 31 Nassau-st., Room No. 18.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 814 BROADWAY, SUNDAY MEETINGS.—Discussion at 3 P. M.—*Ought the President to be Impeached?* At 7½ P. M. Mr. STEWART will speak on *Biblical Astrology*. Seats free.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CHERRY HILL.

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from New-York, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues. No red mud. No mosquitoes.
HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER,
and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

STAMFORD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A delightful country residence commanding a fine view of the Sound, town and country, about one mile from the depot; thirty acres of land, mostly in a high state of cultivation; pear and apple orchards, both large, of the best varieties of fruits; also, a vineyard of fine grapes. House large, newly painted, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, furnace, &c. Also for sale horses and carriage, cows, heifers, &c., and a general assortment of farming implements. There is on the place a good ice-house well filled, smoke-house, carriage-house, two good barns and cattle-sheds, also gardener's cottage, built last Autumn. Everything about the place in good condition. For further information apply by letter or on the premises (agents need not apply) to JOHN SLOANE, on the Cove Road, Stamford, Conn.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

Houses and lots, farms, country seats, &c., at all points on the line of this road.
A. C. DUNHAM, Jr., Agent, No. 162 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., THE elegant country residence and farm of the late E. Boonen Graves, situate 1¼ miles from the Morristown depot, containing about 75 acres. The mansion-house on these premises is very large and spacious, built in the most substantial and expensive manner, with all the modern improvements. There are also on the premises a farm-house, extensive barns, carriage-house, green and grape-houses, ice-house (filled), and all other necessary farm buildings. The grounds are under the highest state of cultivation and ornamental improvement, containing an excellent garden and fruit trees of every variety. The house is situated on very high land, commanding beautiful and extensive land views. This place is well-known for its elegance, the beauty of its scenery, and the salubrity of its climate. It is easily accessible from the City of New-York per Morris and Essex Railroad, and can be seen at all times. For further particulars apply to R. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st., or at the farm-house on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE William Whitehead, situated at Throg's Neck, Westchester County, about 15 miles from New-York, containing about 60 acres, under a high state of cultivation. The dwelling is large and commodious, built of stone and stuccoed. There are also three houses on the place, suitable for farmer, gardener and coachman. The stables and outbuildings are complete in every particular. On the premises are a fine orchard, and a great variety of forest and ornamental trees.

The location is unsurpassed, having a front on the East River of nearly three-fourths of a mile, and being on the extreme point, and adjoining the land attached to Fort Schuyler; has an extensive view of both the East River and Long Island Sound. The Glen Cove steamboats land regularly at "Bayl's Dock," which is situated on, and belongs to the property.

For particulars, &c., apply to
WM. W. LADD, Executor,
No. 31 Broadway, Room No. 18.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated on the main avenue in Fairfield, Conn., consisting of a commodious cottage (22 rooms,) with all the modern improvements, barn, carriage-house, hennery, workshop, ice-house, (filled,) gas-house, hot-house, &c., together with eight acres of land, elegantly laid out in lawn, orchard, garden and meadow, with or without furniture, stock, carriages and farm implements. Apply to C. Y. WEMPLE, Manhattan Life Insurance Company, No. 156 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE IN CLOSTER, BERGEN CO., N. J., on Northern Railroad, one mile from depot, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st.; 90 acres; 10 acres in wood, 12 acres seeded in rye, the rest under high cultivation; good house, and all outbuildings, with or without stock. One of the best homes in Bergen County. Possession April 1. Price $260 per acre. Inquire on premises of JOHN S. RANDALL, or of his son "RANDALL," shirt manufacturer, No. 522 8th-av., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION—MARCH 9, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to close the estate of the late David Woley, containing about 120 acres, situated on the west side of the Hudson River, about 2½ miles north of Highland and half an hour's drive from Poughkeepsie; choice farm, and beautifully located for a gentleman's residence, being in the neighborhood of Messrs. Astor, Frothingham and other gentlemen from New-York City. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—AT SMITHTOWN, L. I., THE FARM of the late Benjamin Mills, containing seventy acres homestead and thirty-six acres woodland, good house and large and convenient outbuildings, with a fine young orchard and large brook, suitable for making a trout-pond. The stock and movables will be sold with the farm if desired. Apply to LYMAN B. SMITH, Administrator, Smithtown, L. I., or E. S. MILLS, No. 51 White-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—PLUM POINT, 115 ACRES, ON THE west shore of Newburgh Bay, 2½ miles south of the City of Newburgh; a residence unsurpassed, if equaled, on the Hudson; of nearly one mile water front to the channel; land first quality; large, fine house and outbuildings, great natural advantages, extensive pleasure-grounds, superb views, &c. Apply to W. M. VERPLANCK, No. 5 Park-place, New-York, or on the premises, to P. A. VERPLANCK.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE IN Elizabeth, N. J., 40 minutes from New-York, within 4 minutes' walk of depot, on the best corner of a beautiful park; lot 100x236 feet; house new, (built last year,) 40x57 feet, French roof, built in best manner; furnace, gas, water and water closets; fine lawns, fruit trees, garden, &c.; large barn and carriage-house, 20x40 feet. Price $18,500. Apply to owner, H. D. ROLPH, No. 96 Bowery, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT SAYVILLE, LONG ISLAND, one of the best farms on the south side; 110 acres, divided into arable, meadow and woodland, with good farm-house and necessary outbuildings. Price $12,000, or will be sold in parcels. Southside Railroad goes through the place. Apply to H. J. TERRY or WILLETT GREEN, Administrators, Sayville, or WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A PRETTY COTTAGE AND about one acre of ground, at Bronxville, Westchester County, 18 miles from New-York ¾ of a mile from Harlem Railroad station; school and church near; there is a stable on the premises; communication by Harlem Railroad seven times daily; possession 1st April; terms satisfactory. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

AT WINDSOR LOCKS, OVERLOOKING the Connecticut valley, large and handsome mansion of brick and brown-stone, modern improvements, superior outbuildings, beautiful grounds, choice fruit, shade and flowers, accessible from all cities; few so desirable properties in New-England. Apply to C. H. DEXTER, Windsor Locks, or H. L. RIDER, No. 30 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT BRONXVILLE, WESTCHESTER County, about three-quarters of a mile from the Harlem Railroad station, a cottage and eleven acres of land, well improved, with stable, ice-house, laundry, garden, fruit and shade trees, &c., all in excellent order, in a healthy and pleasant locality. Apply to A. B. McDONALD, No. 56 Wall-st.

A COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—AT Scotch Plains, 22 miles from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; ten acres of nicely-improved land, with new two-story frame house in very good order; fine barn and carriage-house, and plenty of large and small fruit; price $5,500.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE THREE-STORY high-stoop house, No. 257 York-st., Van Vorst-square, Jersey City; lot 25x200, to Bright-st.; small barn, garden; view of New-York Bay; pleasant park in front; first-class neighborhood; best part of city; house first-class in every respect; $20,000. Apply at Room No. 13, No. 117 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT CRAWFORD—ON THE New-Jersey Central Railroad, 55 minutes from the City, 10 minutes from depot; dwelling, 7 rooms and cellar; 5 acres of land; barn, corn-crib and other outhouses; upward of 100 fruit trees; possession April 1. Apply to E. J. ANNIN, No. 99 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND pleasantly-located place within an hour's ride of the City. House contains ten rooms and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, a two-story house, containing twelve rooms, with under-cellar, and about two acres of land, with a gardener's cottage, all in complete order, and within ten minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing. For further particulars, inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 48 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN ACRES, within 45 minutes of City; brick house, barn and all necessary out-buildings; house has 20 rooms; gas, bath and hot and cold water; on Passaic River, opposite Newark, N. J. G. W. PLATTE, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—AT TREMONT, WITHIN FIVE minutes' walk of the railroad, a neat two-story farm-house and lot, 100x120; location healthy and convenient of access; ground well stocked with fruit; price $4,250. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 68 acres, in the town of Yonkers, half mile from depot at Tuckahoe, H. R. R., in a high state of cultivation. For further particulars, inquire of JAMES DUSENBERY, Tuckahoe, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM ABOUT 200 ACRES, 21 miles from New-York in New-Jersey; excellent buildings, plenty of fruit, and soil superior; very healthy locality. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 132 Water-st., corner Pine.

FOR SALE—MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY SEAT at Peekskill, on bank of the Hudson; 16 acres; first-class improvements; plenty of choice fruit.
J. W. BOGERT, No. 95 Liberty-st.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE—TEN good dwellings with improved grounds, from $5,000 to $15,000. Apply at Central New-Jersey Agency, No. 162 Broadway, or to E. DEAN DOW, Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, the finest country residence within ten miles of this City, situated at Jamaica. Apply at No. 242 South-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—AN ENGLISH-basement house, not less than 18, or a high-stoop not less than 22 feet front, both four-stories high, not below 14th-st., and between 7th and Lexington avs.; price not above $22,000. Address, stating size and all particulars, F. L., Box No. 2,223 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—ON OR BEFORE THE 1ST OF MAY, a front basement or parlor extension, suitable for a physician's office; location between 2d and 6th-avs., north of 50th-st.; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, with or without board, DOCTOR, Station F.

WANTED TO RENT—EITHER IN NEW-York or Brooklyn, a good three-story brick house, with modern improvements. Address, stating location and rent, S. G., Box 151 *Times* Office. House agents need not apply.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, OF PERFECT responsibility, wishing to furnish rooms for himself, would be willing to hire part of the furniture of a family about leaving town. Address A. HEINE, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BETWEEN Norwalk and New-York, containing six bed-rooms, and accommodations for three or four servants; terms must be moderate. Address T. R. W., Box No. 159 Post-office, New-York City.

BILLIARDS.

PARLOR BILLIARD TABLES.

We have on hand an assortment of parlor billiard tables suitable for rooms that will not admit large tables. For learning billiards and as a source of amusement in the home circle, they are equal to ordinary size tables.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT EXHIBITION, 1867.
PARIS.
LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE,
37, BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES, 37,
OPPOSITE THE GRAND HOTEL.
SILK STUFFS.
MANTLES, VISITES, CLOAKS, &C.
PRINTED MUSLINS.
LACE.
INDIA AND FRENCH CACHEMIRES.
FANCY TISSUES.
WEDDING OUTFITS.

The COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has the honor to inform American ladies that they will find at their establishment warerooms for the immediate Cutting-out and Making-up Dresses in the first style of fashion and most elegant patterns.

DRESSES,
READY-MADE AND TO MEASURE.

Since its foundation the COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has not ceased to occupy itself particularly in the selection of articles of taste and of superior quality, consequently this Company is unrivaled in Paris, and enjoys a universal reputation.

OPENING OF SPRING IMPORTATIONS FOR 1867.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY, between FRANKLIN and LEONARD STS.,
will offer at retail, on MONDAY, Feb. 25, their SPRING IMPORTATIONS OF FRESH DRY GOODS,
comprising
THE LARGEST AND BEST-SELECTED STOCK
OF
RICH AND MEDIUM-PRICED GOODS,
adapted to the best class retail trade, viz.:
BLACK and COLORED SILKS in great variety.
PARIS SILK ROBES—A great novelty, just received.

MOURNING GOODS.

BLACK SILK and WORSTED GRENADINES, and BERNANIES, FLORENTINES, BYZANTINES, BOMBAZINES, ENGLISH and FRENCH TAMISE CLOTHS; PARISIAN, EMPRESS and BIARRITZ CLOTHS; 6-4 and 3-4 DELAINES, COURTALD and GROUTS; BEST ENGLISH BLACK CRAPES, and every new desirable goods for mourning.

ALSO,

300 PIECES BLACK ALPACAS, POPLIN ALPACAS, NUN'S CLOTH, AUSTRALIAN CLOTH, from auction, at 50c. and upward, the CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.

RICH DRESS GOODS.

IRISH and FRENCH POPLINS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, SILK and WOOL OTTOMANS, RICH and MEDIUM-PRICED GOODS for WALKING and TRAVELING SUITS; PLAIDS for children.

ALSO,

2,000 PIECES MEDIUM-PRICED GOODS, purchased at last week's auction sales, at
25 CENTS AND UPWARD,
being about half the cost of last year's prices; believed to be the CHEAPEST and HANDSOMEST GOODS yet offered at these prices.

Also, PRINTED MARSEILLES, PIQUES, PERCALES, FRENCH and ENGLISH CALICOES, the largest assortment ever offered by us, at low prices.

500 PIECES WHITE MARSEILLES and PIQUES, from 50 cents upward; positively the greatest bargains ever offered.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

WHITE LINENS, 50 cents and upward; great reduction from last year's prices. PILLOW LINEN, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS, HUCK TOWELING, BIRD'S EYE DIAPER, RUSSIA CRASH, 12½ cents and upward.

1,000 PIECES JACONETS, PLAID and STRIPED CAMBRICS, NAINSOOKS, MULL and SWISS, from auction, at less than gold cost. BLANKETS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, and everything pertaining to housekeeping. Also,

200 PIECES WHITE SHIRTINGS at 30 cents per yard; better goods than Wamsuttas by 3 cents per yard. Also, every description of other makes equally cheap.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CLOAKINGS.

A LARGE
AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK VERY CHEAP.

EMBROIDERIES

in great variety. POINT LACE SETS and HANDKERCHIEFS, at about gold cost, with 200 LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS from auction. HEMSTITCHED, for ladies and children, from 20 cents upward, the greatest bargains ever offered.

ALSO,

NEEDLE-WORKED BANDS, INSERTINGS, EDGINGS, CLUNY LACE, LINEN COLLARS and SETS, about half price of last year.

ALSO,

500 DOZEN GLOVES from auction, [75 cents and up, the finest goods made in Paris, at less than the market price.

HOSIERY.

500 DOZEN WHITE and BROWN, from 37½c. and up, from auction, at about gold cost.

SILK HOSIERY, BALBRIGGAN, and all other makes of fine Cotton Hosiery, suitable for first-class trade.

LADIES', CHILDREN'S, and GENTLEMEN'S UNDER GARMENTS.

SHAWLS.

PARIS CAMELS' HAIR, and PAISLEY, in SQUARE and LONG, the cheapest goods ever offered; SHETLAND, GRENADINE, WOOL, and other desirable styles of SHAWLS. Also,

LLAMA LACE POINTS, ROTONDES, the cheapest goods we ever had.

CLOAKS

in all NEW STYLES, of VELVET, SILK, CLOTH, and materials in stock, and made to order.

LACE CURTAINS

from auction, from very high cost, to NOTTINGHAM, very cheap.

LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES,
SHADES,
CRETONNE CHINTZES,
FINE ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED.
FAMILY LINENS, ETC.,
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.

FRENCH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
LE CHAPRON, No. 11 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
From 15 cents up to $200 each.
Letters embroidered in perfection. Fixed price.

PARIS.—AU PAGE, NO. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, bottom of the court-yard, on the left, first floor. Specialty for SILKS, MANTLES, HAUTES NOUVEAUTES.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 14, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a dividend of five per cent., (5,) free of Government tax, has been declared out of the earnings of the road for the last six months, upon the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 24 Broadway, New-York, on the FOURTH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, to holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 23d day of February, 1867, at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened on the 5th day of March next for transfers.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1867.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending Jan. 31, 1867, payable at the office of the Company, Friday, March 1.
The transfer books will be closed Thursday, Feb. 21, at 4 P. M., and reopened Monday, March 4, at 10 A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SENSENDERFER MINING COMPANY.—The Trustees have declared a Dividend of One per cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Company, March 9, 1867. Transfer-books closed from March 4 to the 9th, inclusive.
H. A. SHERRILL, Treasurer, No. 19 Broad-st.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
NO. 277 CANAL-ST.,

MANUFACTURERS OF WALNUT, CHESTNUT and fine ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, will remove about the 1st of March to their new and spacious warerooms, corner of Spring and Crosby sts., one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

We have at present the largest and best stock of CHAMBER FURNITURE of any house in this City, which we will sell prior to our removal at a very great reduction in prices.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom, and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, parlor suites, chamber suites, looking glasses, mattresses, &c., at cost prior to removal.
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT, No. 11 Bowery.

SINGER'S PATENT SPRING BEDS REQUIRE but one mattress; warranted for years; no feathers or strings about them. Sold everywhere. Warerooms No. 215 Centre-st.

ELEGANT BLACK WALNUT CHAMBER suites, parlor, library and dining-room furniture in sets or single pieces, at a reasonable price. HUMPHREYS & MATHEWS, No. 734 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, ABOUT 19 or 20 years of age, of good appearance and the best of references, a situation as nurse and seamstress or to do chamberwork and waiting; can serve in either capacity, and will strive to give satisfaction. Call at No. 566 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman to do general housework; is willing and competent to take cook's place; has little girl ten years old; she can wait on the door or table when from school; excellent reference can be given. Call at No. 390 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take care of grown children; would like to get with a family who spend the Summer in Newport. Call for two days at No. 101 West 19th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as good cook in a private family; has no objection to the country; City reference if required. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 261 Mulberry-st., corner of Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WIDOW WOman, with her boy 7 years old, as housekeeper or to do the housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 199 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS work by the day; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 15 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, WHO HAS been in this country about a year, a situation as child's nurse. Inquire of Mr. NAGLE, northeast corner of 3d-av. and 51st-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, and boning and larding; also jellies and all kinds of desserts. Call at No. 284 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, and boning and larding; also jellies and all kinds of desserts. Call at No. 110 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY as seamstress in a private family; good references given. Address W. T., Box No. 1,741 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A GREAT NUMber of German girls. Apply at No. 114 East Houston-st., near 2d-av.

A LADY, AGED 30, ONE OF THE F. F. V.'s, highly educated, experienced as a teacher, wishes an engagement as instructress or companion to a cultivated family going abroad; would partly pay her passage over; is proof against sea-sickness; speaks French; best City references. Address P. O., Box 1,383.

A DRESSMAKER, GOOD FITTER, wishes engagements by the day or week; terms moderate; would make an engagement with responsible business persons for any part of the world. Address BUSINESS, Station D.

HOUSEKEEPER, LADY'S COMPANION, &C.—A lady, American, German or French, understanding and competent to teach music on the piano, of middle age, desiring a good home rather than large compensation, in a small American family, may address J. RHODES, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

FAMILIES WANTING CAPABLE SERVANTS and good German girls, City or country, promptly, can be suited at American Employ Institute, No. 106 6th-av., below 9th-st.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES A FEW more engagements by day or week. Any note addressed to No. 142 West 33d-st., near 7th-av., will be attended to.

MALES.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A MARRIED man; first-class, active, business man, thoroughly experienced in native and foreign grape culture, fruits, flowers, management of plant department; would like the laying out of a new place; can give best of reference by calling at No. 878 Broadway, southeast corner. E. LYNCH.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as farmer; can milk cows, and perfectly understands the care of horses if required; can give first-class references. Call on J. N., No. 240 Elizabeth-st., or address Box No. 206 *Times* Office. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man who has a practical knowledge of gardening, grapery, greenhouse, fruit and vegetables, and the general management of a first-class place. In answering please state what there is to attend to on the place. Address J. M. G., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man; has a small family; he is fully competent to perform all the duties of the position. A line sent to A. Bridgman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, or to No. 15 John-st. for J. G., will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant young man; perfectly understands his business, and will be found obliging; the best of City reference. Can be seen at Doogle's stable, No. 330 West 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as porter or packer, and if need be act as salesman in a fancy goods or dry goods house; can give the best of reference as to honesty, sobriety and capacity. Apply to or address M. DUNN, No. 256 Hudson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER; understands all the branches of agriculture in full; would work a place on shares near a good market place. Address S. S., No. 201 Fulton-st., Edting L. Peavey's seed-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, 28 years of age, a situation as gardener; fully understands his business, and is willing; has three years' good reference from his last place. Address H. M., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener, who perfectly understands the management of greenhouse and graperу, laying out of new grounds, &c. Address W. M., seed-store, No. 201 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife; the man is a good plain gardener and understands the care of horses; the woman to do chamberwork or cook, wash and iron; good reference given. Address J. K., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman, who understands the business thoroughly; is a good groom and careful driver; well experienced in Brooklyn and New-York; the best of City reference given. Address J. F., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife, the man is a good plain gardener and understands the care of horses; the woman to do chamberwork, or cook wash and iron; good reference. Address J. K., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver; will be found willing and obliging; can produce the best City reference. Address A., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN AS gardener, farmer and coachman; can take charge of a place; is married and has one child; good references can be given. H. GOODMAN, Elizabeth Post-office, N. J.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN MARRIED MAN a situation as gardener. Inquire under letters A. B., by Mr. Bridgeman, seedman and florist, Broadway, second door from 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to take care of a horse. Address J. H., Flushing, L. I.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN WHO HAS HAD SOME EXperience with accounts, and who can keep a set of books; to one of moderate expectations and unexceptionable references a permanent situation is offered. Address Box No. 1,454 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—FOUR COOKS, THREE CHAMbermaids, waitresses, laundresses, girls for general housework, and all neat girls wishing first-class situations. Apply immediately the Empire City Institute, No. 474 6th-av., above 28th-st.

WANTED—IN A HARDWARE STORE AN ACtive young man not over 16 years of age, who writes a good hand, and is quick at figures. Address, with reference, Box No. 3,798 Post-office. Residence must be in the City.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CHAMBERMAID who can wait upon a lady; none except those having good references need apply. Call at No. 18 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

WANTED—AGENTS—SEVERAL HUNDRED per cent. sure profit everywhere, with only $15 up. Apply privately at No. 512 Broadway, Room No. 14, 1½ stairs, or by mail.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD—WITH FURNISHED rooms, in a private family, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen—can be had at No. 28 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, on same block with Dr. T. L. Cuyler's Church; unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARD WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, THREE good rooms, where there are few or no other boarders; must be on second floor; Brooklyn preferred. Address, with particulars, Box No. 42, New-York Post-office, or No. 74 Second-place, Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BY a gentleman, wife, child and nurse, in Harlem or vicinity; terms must be moderate. Address L. F., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AMONG THE MOUNtains and pine groves, pleasant rooms and every accommodation can be had early in May by addressing Rev. L. F. DUDLEY, Cornwall, Conn.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A parlor and bedroom, with first-class board, in a private family, or where there are few boarders; references exchanged. Address Box No. 2,076 Post-office.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND A SINGLE gentleman can be accommodated with rooms and board in a good pleasant location. Apply at No. 349 2d-av., near 20th-st.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD FOR himself and wife in a private family up town. Address B. C., Box No. 982 Post-office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES of apartments on first and second floors, with private table; a first-class French cuisine; at 56 East 20th-st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE HAD with or without private table, in a pleasant house on Gramercy Park. Address PARK, Box 150 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HORACE BLELAFLIN, JOHN J. DONALDSON, EDWARD E. EANAES and HORACE BLELAFLIN, JR., Plaintiffs, *against* JAMES G. HARNETT, Defendant. Summons for a money demand on contract. (Complaint not served.) To the defendant above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand two hundred and nine dollars and forty-five cents, with interest from the fourteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the costs of this action.
DATED NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1866.
DU BOIS SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall, in the City of New-York.
DATED NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1867.
DU BOIS SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
[U. S. I. R. 50c. stamp canceled.]
f16-law-6wS*

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 6.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 13.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 20.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 3.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 10.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$150
Second Cabin Passage....100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....SATURDAY, Mar. 23
EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, April 6
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, April 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $130; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company will run their first-class steamships ARAGO and FULTON in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and MERRIMAC, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, the following days, calling at Falmouth:
ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Feb. 16, 1867
MISSISSIPPI....G. Sumner....Saturday, March 2, 1867
FULTON....S. Samuels....Saturday, March 16, 1867
MERRIMAC....E. Van Sice....Saturday, March 30, 1867
ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, April 13, 1867
MISSISSIPPI....G. Sumner....Saturday, April 27, 1867
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS....$120
SECOND-CLASS....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.
The companies will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
C. K. GARRISON, for N. Y. M. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS....SATURDAY, Mar. 2
LOUISIANA, HARRINGTON....SATURDAY, Mar. 9
THE QUEEN, GROGAN....SATURDAY, Mar. 16
DENMARK, THOMSON....SATURDAY, Mar. 23
ERIN, CUTTING....SATURDAY, Mar. 30
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Cabin passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $80 in gold; Steerage passage, $30 in currency.
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 276 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
IOWA, CRAIG....SATURDAY, March 16
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD....SATURDAY, March 23
From Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $110 and $90; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
Passengers also forwarded to Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY....Mar. 2
CITY OF MANCHESTER....WEDNESDAY....Mar. 6
CITY OF ANTWERP....SATURDAY....Mar. 9
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY....Mar. 16
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY....Mar. 23
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Return tickets to Paris and back, $200 gold.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TARIFA....March 6
ALEPPO....March 13
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Mar. 9.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Mar. 16.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 30.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, April 13.
The British iron steamship CELLA, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, March 9.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY....March 23 | SATURDAY....April 20
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., FROM PIER No. 4 NORTH RIVER.
The elegant side-wheel steamships
COLUMBIA....BARTON....SATURDAY, Mar. 2
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS....SATURDAY, Mar. 9
EAGLE....GREENE....SATURDAY, Mar. 16
GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ST. JOHN'S, P. R., ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO.
The first-class steamship
MERCEDITA,
carrying the United States mails,
is now receiving freight at Pier 20 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M. The boats of this line make connection with steamers from St. Thomas for Jamaica, Windward Islands, &c. For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship
ASHLAND, Capt. NORTON,
will leave on SATURDAY, March 2, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GENERAL GRANT will follow March 9.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, March 2.
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, March 9.
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, March 16.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 282 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

1867. HO! FOR THE 1867. GOLD MINES!

THE MONTANA AND IDAHO TRANSPORTATION LINE
WILL GIVE THROUGH BILLS LADING TO FORT BENTON, HELENA, VIRGINIA CITY, BANNOCK CITY, DIAMOND CITY, DEER LODGE, AND ALL POINTS IN THE MINING DISTRICTS.
All steamers of this line class A No. 1. We have our own trains to fulfill our contracts.
The A No. 1 light draught steamer AMELIA POE, THOMAS POE, master, will leave SATURDAY, March 16, (or as soon as navigation is open in Omaha.)
The A No. 1 light draught steamer YORKTOWN, G. W. EBERT, master, will leave on SATURDAY, March 23.
The A. No. 1 light draught steamer G. A. THOMPSON, will leave TUESDAY, March 26.
The A No. 1 light draught steamer DEER LODGE, ——, master, will leave WEDNESDAY, April 3.
The other boats of the line will be started during the season, as may be required.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. EAGER, Agent, No. 41 Broad-st.; or
JOHN G. COPELIN, Agent, S. E. corner Maine and Olive sts., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS, WILLIAM WEIR, Master, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Thursday, March 7, at 10 A. M. FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin, $120; second cabin, $70; steerage, $37 50.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $125; second cabin, $75; steerage, 45.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $225; second cabin, $135; steerage, $75.
To be followed by the
ATLANTIC, Capt. C. HOYER....April 6
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES....April 20
FURTHER DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK:
May 4, June 1, June 15, June 29, July 20.
For freight or passage apply to
ISAAC TAYLOR, President, No. 40 Broadway.

FROM NEW-YORK TO FRANCE DIRECT.
STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
SIR JAMES ANDERSON, Commander.
The French "Company of Charterers" of the GREAT EASTERN, having provided the ship with new boilers, and thoroughly refitted and refurnished her in every department, with special reference to this service, will run her regularly between New-York and Brest, as follows:

LEAVING NEW-YORK.		LEAVING BREST.	
TUESDAY	April 9	SATURDAY	April 27.
THURSDAY	May 16	TUESDAY	June 4
SATURDAY	June 22	THURSDAY	July 11
TUESDAY	July 30	SATURDAY	Aug. 24
THURSDAY	Sept. 12	TUESDAY	Oct. 1
SATURDAY	Oct. 19	THURSDAY	Nov. 7

TAKING ONLY FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS.
Passage rates in gold, or its equivalent, $145, $125, $100, according to location and size of room. Tickets for the home passage issued at a reduction of $30 to passengers returning previous to August. Passengers can be furnished on board with railroad tickets from Brest to Paris at the reduced rate of $10 50 for first-class and $7 50 for second-class, being a reduction of 25 per cent. on regular rates. Twenty cubic feet of baggage allowed to each passenger. Letters of credit issued for England and Continent.
For passage apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Passage Agents, No. 84 Broadway.
For freight, to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 117 Front-st.

GRAND EXCURSION.
TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
The new and first-class ocean-going iron steamship
HAVANA, 2,000 tons burden,
STEPHEN WHITMAN, Commander,
will make an excursion from New-York to Havre and back, sailing from Pier No. 46 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock M., taking passengers for Paris, London and Bremen. Returning, will sail from Havre on June 5, giving passengers holding excursion tickets about six weeks in Europe.
This magnificent steamship is divided into water-tight compartments, and has been newly furnished and elegantly fitted up expressly for this voyage.
The HAVANA will carry only first-class passengers.
An experienced surgeon on board.
Price of passage, in currency, to Havre and return, $260 and $300, according to size of state-room. To Havre only, $150 and $175.
For further particulars and passage apply to the agents,
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st., or
THAYER & SARGENT, No. 26 South-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY, March 11, 1867, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer MONTANA, for San Francisco, where passengers will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on WEDNESDAY, April 3, 1867, direct for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
Passengers who prefer to lie over ten days at San Francisco, Panama or Acapulco, can take the RISING STAR hence March 1, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	FIRST CABIN.	SECOND CABIN.
San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170
San Francisco to Kong Kong	300	200

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
MARCH 1.—RISING STAR, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.
MARCH 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
MARCH 21.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.
OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
VIA NICARAGUA EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
Will dispatch the first-class steamships
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. BERRY, March 9,
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. STARR, March 30,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships
AMERICA, Capt. WAKEMAN, and
MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.
For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA.
VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $354 for first class, and $218 to $248 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH—EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamers
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, March 7.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, March 14.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely. Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Nickerson, Commander, sails Mar. 2.
SAN JACINTO, Atkins, Commander, sails March 9.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, March 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 26 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The A 1 very fast and reliable steamship ANDALUSIA, WM. H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo and will sail on SATURDAY, March 2, from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida Ports. Through bills of lading and passage tickets issued to all of the principal points on the South Carolina and connecting railroads. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
The A 1 Screw-Steamer
WILMINGTON,
Capt. SPENCER,
will sail from Pier No. 39 East River,
SATURDAY, March 2.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
N. B.—Bills of Lading signed at the office.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamer
OTTOWA, Capt. ANGUS,
From Antwerp....SATURDAY, March 23
From New-York....SATURDAY, April 13
taking passengers at the following rates:
First Cabin (according to location of stateroom,) $75 to $90
Steerage....$40
EXCURSION TICKETS, AT
First Cabin....$130 | Steerage....$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Other first-class steamers will follow from either side every second SATURDAY.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
For passage or freight apply to
HILLER & CO., No. 3 Chambers-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE.
J. F. PIERCE, Esq., REFEREE.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, HAGGERTY & PHELPS will sell on TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1867, at the Exchange Salesrooms, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the valuable

STORE PROPERTY,
ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF PECK-SLIP AND FRONT-ST.

known as No. 35 Peck-slip and No. 237 Front-st.
About 50 per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage. Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

BY JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL,
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st., New-York.
City residences, stores and lots, country seats and farms, bought, sold, rented and exchanged, loans negotiated, auction sales of furniture, &c.
TUESDAY, March 12,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
Positive sale of ten brick and frame dwelling-houses, in the VIIIth, IXth and XIIIth Wards of Brooklyn, and one brick house in Hoboken City. Also, thirty-one valuable building lots in the VIIth and XIXth Wards of Brooklyn.
SOUTH 5TH-ST.—East side, Nos. 168, 182 and 188; three three-story brick houses, each containing ten rooms.
HICKORY-ST.—South side, between Bedford and Franklin avs.; three beautiful two-story and basement frame cottages, built in a superior manner; each house 19x34; each house contains nine rooms, water, gas and heater; good location.
DE KALB-AV.—South side, 75 feet east from Throop-av.; one handsome frame cottage house, with large extension; house built in best manner.
FULTON-AV.—South side, 183 feet 9 inches west of Schenectady-av.; one two-story frame cottage house, 18 feet 9 inches x28 feet, with large two-story extension.
WILLOUGHBY-AV.—North side, between Grand-av. and Ryerson-st.; five lots.
WILLOUGHBY-AV.—South side, opposite the above; three lots.
HEWES-ST.—Between Wythe and Bedford avs.; four lots.
WYTHE-AV.—Between Hewes and Hooper sts.; five lots.
SANDFORD-ST.—Southeast corner of Flushing-av.; one lot.
BALTIC-ST.—West side, between Howard and Saratoga avs.; six lots.
SARATOGA-AV.—West side, between Baltic and Warren sts.; seven lots.
HOBOKEN CITY PROPERTY.
5TH-ST.—No. 42 West side, between Garden and Bloomfield sts.; one two-story basement brick house, with extension; house is built in a superior manner, with Philadelphia brick front and brown-stone trimmings, and contains eleven rooms, with bath-room.
Terms liberal. For maps and particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
BOOK TRADE SALESROOMS, No. 498 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
100,000 PICTURE FRAMES.
SPECIAL TRADE SALE OF 100,000 PICTURE FRAMES, of all sizes and varieties of styles, ovals and arched tops, finished in imitation rosewood and gold, also in composition, suitable for portraits, photographs, &c., &c.; all regular goods, from one of the first manufacturing houses in the country, and warranted made of the best material and in the best manner. This is the first sale of this kind ever offered to the public, and is well worthy the special attention of dealers in frames. To be sold by auction, without reserve, at the Trade Salerooms, No. 498 Broadway, by LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., on TUESDAY, March 5, at 11 o'clock A. M. Catalogues ready. Goods will be exhibited on the morning of the day of sale.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
At their Salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS, March 4, 5 and 6, at 4 o'clock,
the entire MEDICAL LIBRARY of the late Dr. David Hosack. This library, which was selected with great care both in this country and in Europe, during the long period in which he held several professorships, comprises a vast variety of important, scarce and expensive books. Also many presentation copies with the autographs of eminent surgeons and physicians. And also a few choice books relating to the history of America, &c. Catalogues are ready and will be sent to any address on application.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (Saturday,) March 2, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
5,050 boxes fresh Naples Oranges.
Cargo brig *Clara P. Gibbs*, from Naples.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
PARTITION OF PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, FULTON, WALKER AND LISPENARD STS., BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF WM. ROSS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 13, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Aaron J. Vanderpoel, Esq., Referee.
BROADWAY—The valuable improved property on the southwest corner Broadway and Walker-st., and known as Nos. 395, 397 and 399 Broadway.
WALKER-ST.—The store lots on the south side of Walker-st., adjoining above on the rear, and known as Nos. 61, 63, 65 and 69 Walker-st.
BROADWAY—Strip of ground southeast corner Fulton-st., 4 feet 11 inches front on Broadway, and 160 feet 2 inches front on Fulton-st.; it is now leased to lessees of adjoining property for $10,000 per annum and taxes until May 1, 1871; this lease is terminable by owner of strip on any 1st day of May during the term, on one year's previous notice.
FULTON-ST.—Valuable lot, with buildings, No. 144 Fulton-st., 27x107 feet.
BROADWAY—Nos. 407 and 409, west side, between Lispenard and Walker sts., 52.6 front, 60.10 rear, by 103.2 in depth.
LISPENARD-ST.—No. 58, 190.6 west of Broadway; valuable lot with buildings, 25x91.3.
Book maps at the office of the auctioneers,
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SALE IN PARTITION, UNDER P. T. RUGGLES, ESQ., REFEREE.—53 LOTS ON 4TH-AV., 95TH AND 96TH STS. SALE PEREMPTORY, WITHOUT RESERVE.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:
4TH-AV.—8 lots whole front, between 95th and 96th sts.
95TH-ST.—23 lots, north side, adjoining the above.
96TH-ST.—22 lots, south side, adjoining the above.
ALSO,
3D-AV.—1 lot, west side, between 96th and 97th sts.
4TH-AV.—1 lot, west side, between 75th and 76th sts.
8TH-AV.—3 lots, east side, between 122d and 123d sts.
124TH-ST.—3 lots, north side, 250 feet east of 1st-av.
FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1867.
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:
WEST 54TH-ST.—Four-story brick house and lot, No. 406.
MULBERRY-ST.—Two-story and basement house and lot, No. 132.
Maps and particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE OF FOUR VALUABLE LOTS ON 16TH-ST.—220 feet 6 inches west from Avenue B, on THURSDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st.
Also, plot on south side of 123d-st., 51 feet west of 7th-av., 124 feet front by an average of 85 feet in depth.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE BY THE TRUSTEES OF THE ESTATE OF SALOMON KOHNSTAMM.—Will be sold at public auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following valuable property:
1. All that certain two-story house and lot of land known as Number One Hundred and Thirteen Leonard-street, in the City of New-York; dimensions of lot, 21 feet 3 inches in width by 81 feet in depth.
2. Also that two-story house known as Number One Hundred and Fifteen Leonard-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 21 feet 3 inches in width by 81 feet in depth.
3. Also that two-story frame house and lot known as Number Two Benson-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 23 feet in width by 85 feet in depth—adjacent to said lot Nos. 113 and 115 Leonard-street.
4. Also all that certain house and lot No. 50 Franklin-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 25 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.
5. Also all that certain house and lot No. 52 Franklin-street, in said City; dimensions of lot, 25 feet in front by 100 feet in depth.
For terms and particulars apply to WM. H. LUFF, No. 48 Wall-st.
JOSEPH STUART,
EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE,
Trustees of the Estate of Salomon Kohnstamm.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1867.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Feb. 14, 1867.
FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—AT THE City Hall, on TUESDAY, 19th March, 1867, at eleven o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, 1867.
The lease of the Ferry as now established from the foot of Whitehall-street to Staten Island.
The lease of the Ferry to be established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, North River, to Pavonia, N. J.
The said ferry leases will be sold with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.
Terms and conditions of sale may be had upon application at the Comptroller's office.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

UNITED STATES EXCISE SALE.—PUBLIC notice is hereby given that the following articles, to wit: 1 marble-top buffet and contents of glassware, 2 office desks, 1 Stearns & Marvin safe, 1 letter-copying press, 12 Japan boxes for papers, 2 pictures, 1 iron wash-stand, bowl, pitcher and slop-jar; 1 tin box and contents of glassware, a lot of loose glassware, 1 picture and 2 maps, surveying apparatus, 100 books and rack, 1 wagon-pole and whiffle-trees, 2 bedsteads, 1 bureau, 3 work-stands, 2 ottomans, 1 whatnot, 1 wash-stand, 2 cases books, 5 barrels and contents of crockery, &c.; 4 cases goods, bedding, &c.; 1 nurse-chair, lot of window-shades, 2 Japan foot-baths, 1 aquarium, 2 pails, 1 waffle-iron, 1 tin pail, 2 wire dish covers, 1 japanned box and contents, 1 lot flower-pots, 1 toilet-tub, 1 small box and contents, 1 lot stair-rods, 1 Japanese umbrella, ½ barrel and contents, 4 cases and contents, 1 brush broom, 2 earthen jars, 1 engraving, 1 plated ice-pitcher, 1 dish, plated; 1 towel, 9 cut goblets, 1 glass pitcher, 6 glass vases, 1 glass fruit-dish, 3 hats and $19 uncurrent and broken-bank money—have been distrained upon for the non-payment of taxes, and that the same will be sold at public auction, at the auction-room of RICHARD WALTERS, No. 27 East Broadway, New-York City, on the 5th day of March, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
Collector Thirty-second District of New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1867.

AUCTION SALES.

LEAVITT & STREBEIGH, Auctioneers.
BOOK TRADE SALESROOM, NO. 498 BROADWAY.
THIS DAY, (Friday,) and SATURDAY, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M. each day, sale of the private library of a gentleman about departing for Europe, comprising a superb collection of books in various departments of literature, best editions, elegantly bound and illustrated; also a very choice assortment of French literature, in uniform and elegant bindings, some very scarce; also a desirable lot of medical works, late editions.
MONDAY, March 4, and following days at 4 o'clock P. M. each day,
GREAT SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS.
The entire collection of autographs of the late I. K. Tefft of Savannah, Ga. This is probably the largest and most valuable autograph collection ever offered for sale in this country or in the world. The collection numbers some 20,000 autographs, American and Foreign, embracing many of very great value, and are the results of thirty years collecting by Mr. Tefft. It is particularly rich in our early Colonial Governors and the Generals of the American Revolution, also of Foreign Officers who fought for American Independence, also in leading Statesmen of our revolutionary period, Literary men, Artists, the Clergy, American Bishops, Presidents and Vice Presidents of the United States, Presidents of the Continental Congress, Secretaries of War and Navy, Postmasters-General, Judges, Speakers of Congress, Naval Commanders, American Celebrities, &c., &c.
The collection is also specially rich in foreign celebrities, Statesmen, Lawyers, Generals, Divines, Historians, men of Science, Artists, Distinguished Females, Kings, Queens, Emperors, Empresses, Revolutionists, &c., &c. But the crowning glory in the Tefft Collection lies in the two bound volumes containing the SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, (thirty-three letters, five documents and one signature,) and the SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, (fifty-one letters and five signatures, making the entire number of the illustrations fifty-six.)
Catalogues ready; price $2.
TUESDAY, March 5, at 11 o'clock A. M.,
SPECIAL TRADE SALE OF
100,000 PICTURE FRAMES
of all sizes and variety of styles; ovals and arched tops, finished in imitation of rosewood and gold; also in composition; suitable for portraits, photographs, &c., &c. Catalogues ready.

J. C. JEFFRIES, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
HAGGERTY & CO. will sell on SATURDAY, March 2, 1867, at their salesrooms, Nos. 122 and 124 Duane-st., the stock of a mattress bedding-store, comprising about 2,000 pillows, feather, flock and sea-grass; 500 hair, husk and sea-grass mattresses; feather, flock and spring beds comforters, &c., &c.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
5:30 P. M.—Way train for Suffern.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45, 3:45, 4:30, 6:15 and *11 P. M.—*Daily. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.
One upper-cabin Screw Steamer, 155 feet long by 24½ beam.
One upper-cabin Screw Steamer, 175 feet long by 29½ feet beam.
One Screw Steamer, 145 feet long by 32 feet beam.
One Screw Steamer, 165 feet long by 23½ feet beam.
AND SEVERAL SCREW TUGS.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 245 feet long by 35 feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel steamer, 163 feet long by 26 feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 148 feet long by 23 feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 185 feet long by 26½ feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 180 feet long by 25½ feet beam.
Also, other side-wheel Passenger Steamers and Tugs.
Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway, New-York.

FEBRUARY, 1867.
SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
STEAMER SEA BIRD
will leave Pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Feb. 21, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Feb. 20, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 23, 10 A. M.	Friday, Feb. 22, 8½ A. M.
Tuesday, Feb. 26, 12 M.	Monday, Feb. 25, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Feb. 28, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Feb. 27, 11½ A. M.
Saturday, Mar. 2, 3 P. M.	Friday, March 1, 1 P. M.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15, and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
First—Notice is hereby given that the firm of RAYNOLDS, PRATT & CO. is dissolved by the retiring therefrom of CHARLES PRATT. CHARLES T. RAYNOLDS or CHARLES PRATT will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
CHAS. T. RAYNOLDS,
CHAS. PRATT,
THOS. B. HIDDEN,
LEONARD RICHARDSON,
EDWARD L. MOLINEUX.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1867.
Second—The business of white leads, paints, varnishes, and in painters and artists materials of the late firm of RAYNOLDS, PRATT & CO., at Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton-st., will hereafter be conducted, by the undersigned, under the firm name of CHARLES T. RAYNOLDS & CO.
CHAS. T. RAYNOLDS,
THOS. B. HIDDEN,
LEONARD RICHARDSON,
EDWARD L. MOLINEUX.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1867.
Third—Mr. CHARLES PRATT having exclusively acquired from the late firm of RAYNOLDS, PRATT & CO. their entire interest in the general oil and petroleum business (excepting the linseed and paint oils) the canning establishment and tin can manufacturing and oil packing business as heretofore carried on by them will hereafter conduct the same, as their successor, on his own account at No. 108 Fulton-st.
CHAS. PRATT.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1867.

NOTICE.
Our connection with the Passaic Chemical Works of this city ended on the 1st of January last.
CONDIT & HANSON.
NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 21, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into copartnership as commission merchants, under the firm name of WALSH, PATRICK & CO.
CHARLES WALSH, of Mobile.
WILLIAM PATRICK,
C. G. RAMSAY.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of DEMAREST, ADAMS & WHITE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
P. P. DEMAREST,
S. G. ADAMS,
C. L. WHITE.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1867.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP under the name of ADAMS & WHITE, and will continue to transact business as Commission Merchants and Brokers, at No. 32 Moore-st.
S. G. ADAMS,
C. L. WHITE.

ALBERT CLARK HAVING ASSOCIATED with him CHARLES C. WAITE in the management of the Brevoort House, the firm from and after this date will be CLARK & WAITE.
ALBERT CLARK,
CHARLES C. WAITE.
March 1, 1867.

HORATIO K. BARSTOW BECOMES A partner in my business from January 1, 1867. The name of the firm in future will be WM. GALE, JR. & CO.
WM. GALE, JR.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1867.

THE FIRM OF MOWRY, KEYS & BEND is this day dissolved.
(Signed,) A. L. MOWRY,
GEO. H. BEND.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1867.

SEWING MACHINES.

BARTLETT'S REVERSIBLE SEWING-MACHINE.
SOMETHING NEW.
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
For use by HAND or FOOT, with Patent REVERSIBLE MOTION at $25.
Now acknowledged to be
THE CHEAPEST GOOD SEWING-MACHINES.
Principal Office No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., New-York.
A SPLENDID OPENING FOR AGENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IRVING-PLACE.
Director....MAX MARETZEK
THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
INAUGURAL MATINEE.
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, March 2,
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
From 1 to 4 P. M. Doors open at 12 M.
The Colossal Orchestra engaged for the BAL D'OPERA having been retained for this Unique Matinée, will, under the able direction of
Messrs. BERGMANN, GRILL and GRAFULLA,
interpret during the three hours specified a most interesting and comprehensive programme, full particulars of which will be published hereafter.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR ONLY,
are now placed on sale, in order to obviate crowding and otherwise promote the convenience of persons desirous of attending
THE INAUGURAL MATINEE,
at the box-office of the Academy of Music, Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; W. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director....MAX MARETZEK
OPENING
OF THE
ITALIAN OPERA SEASON,
THURSDAY, March 7, 1867.
The director has the honor to announce the commencement, on the above date, of an
ITALIAN OPERA SEASON OF THIRTY NIGHTS
at the New Academy of Music.
SUBSCRIPTIONS
are now received at the box office of the New Academy.

MADAME PAREPA IN ORATORIO.
HANDEL'S GREAT WORK, SAMSON,
will be produced on
TUESDAY EVENING, March 5,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
with the following eminent artists and chorus of three hundred male, female and boy voices:
MME. PAREPA, Prima Donna.
MRS. FANNY RAYMOND RITTER, Mezzo Soprano.
MR. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor.
MR. J. R. THOMAS, Basso.
MR. E. J. CONNELLY, Organist.
MR. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
MR. F. L. RITTER, Conductor.
THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
together with
THE CECILIAN CHOIR,
Dr. CUTLER, Choir Master,
and THEO. THOMAS' FULL ORCHESTRA.
L. F. HARRISON....Director.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
The sale of which will commence this morning at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Pullman's ticket office, No. 112 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

MADAME PAREPA—SUNDAY CONCERT.
STEINWAY HALL.
L. F. HARRISON....Director
27TH SUNDAY CONCERT, MARCH 3.
Entire new programme by the following great artists;
Mme. PAREPA.
Miss MARIE GILBERT,
Pianist, her first appearance in N. Y.
Mr. CARL ROSA. Mr. G. W. COLBY.
Mr. THEO. THOMAS and his full Orchestra.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS EXTRA.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1867.
Mr. HARRISON begs to announce one grand performance of THE MESSIAH,
as given with such great success in New-York by the following eminent artists:
MADAME PAREPA,
MISS G. V. HUTCHINGS,
MR. GEO. SIMPSON,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS,
MR. E. J. CONNELLY,
MR. G. W. COLBY,
THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
Mr. F. L. RITTER, Conductor.
and THEO. THOMAS' Full Orchestra.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved Seats 50 cents extra.
For sale at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn.

MASQUERADE. MASQUERADE.
GRAND MARDI GRASS
BALL
OF THE
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE,
AT IRVING HALL,
TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1867.
Great preparations are being made by the Committee to render this ball a success.
FULL ORCHESTRA.
Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. L. F. Harrison, Irving Hall; L. C. Koppel, No. 11 Ann-st.; Jacoutet, No. 56 Cedar-st.; Ed. Deonaux, No. 17 Howard-st.; Francis Kinzler, Hoffman House, corner of 25th-st. and Broadway; Delmonico's, 14th-st. and 5th-av., and the members of the society.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS.—SEVERINI & PEASE'S FOURTH MORNING CONCERT, MONDAY, March 4, at 3 P. M. Doors open at 2½. Assisting artists: Signor FOSSATI, basso (by permission of Max Maretzek, Esq.), Mr. G. W. COLBY, piano. Tickets $1. For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Steinway's.

INSTRUCTION.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
WATERBURY, CONN.
Regular college course, thorough instruction, a pleasant home in a family of a limited number.
Summer term will commence on Wednesday, April 10. Rev. R. G. Williams, Principal, will be at Gramercy Park House on Saturday, Feb. 23, between 12 and 2 o'clock, to confer with any persons wishing to make inquiries in reference to the institution.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $300 a year. No extras (except piano music.) Term opens April 15. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, for young gentlemen from 7 to 18 years. Day and boarding scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete instruction; gymnastics. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 83d-st.
PROF. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

LESPINASSE FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, Washington Heights.—French is the language of the school; classics, mathematics and commercial studies; thirty acres of beautiful grounds. Circulars, Broadway, No. 183, Milhau's drug-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, Leroy's drug-store.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMEN, GRADUATE, prizeman and first honorman of Trinity College, will take one or two pupils in English, classics, mathematics and French. Address M. A., Room No. 16, No. 1,193 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. Terms reasonable. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

FEMALE COLLEGE—BORDENTOWN N. J.—Summer session commences March 6. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, AT MAPLEWOOD, Pittsfield, Mass. The Spring term commences March 14, 1867. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address MISS EMILY NELSON.

MORNING SCHOOL—ALSO, CLASSES IN drawing, painting and music, at Miss BLACKWELL'S studio, No. 1,193 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

AN ASSISTANT TEACHER WANTED,
Wanted, early in April, in a limited school near Philadelphia, an unmarried gentleman, experienced in teaching, and skillful in maintaining discipline. His whole time will be required during the sessions of the school, as he will have to take charge of the pupils in their hours of amusement, and to accompany them, on Sunday, to an Episcopal Church. No claim, however, will be made on it during the vacations, which amount to 75 days in the year. A knowledge of classics is not necessary, but an extensive and accurate acquaintance with mathematics and with all the English branches usually taught in classical schools is indispensable. He must write a good hand. Unexceptionable references required.
Address, giving references and mentioning salary expected in addition to board, &c., while the school is in session, LL.D., West Haverford, Penn.
N. B.—No answer which is not clear and explicit can be noticed.

A YOUNG NEW-ENGLAND LADY, DESIROUS of advancing in the study of art, wishes an engagement as instructress or companion with a cultivated family going abroad; superior references given and required. Address A., Box No. 1,807 New-York City Post-office.

A LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS assistant in the English department of a large school; one situated in a Western city preferred. Address MISS L., Brooklyn Post-office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady of experience wishes an engagement for the morning hours to teach English, music and French. Address Z. A. Z. A., Station G.

MEETINGS.

STAPLE BOOT AND SHOE CONVENTION.—NOTICE.—The next meeting, March 5, 1867, at Brown's Hall, or store, at East New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4 and 7 P. M.
JOHN R. PITKIN, Chairman.
MARCH 1, 1867.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,000.—AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY for making money. Partner wanted, in the very best paying traveling business in America, yielding a large daily income. Apply at No. 237 Hudson-st.

A COAL-YARD FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For improved real estate, situated in Williamsburgh, in a good location, and doing a fine business, with everything complete. Address COAL DEALER, Box No. 111 Williamsburgh Post-office.

FOR SALE—STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE of an old-established dry goods store, situated on one of the best corners in New-York City; must be sold within the next ten days. Apply at No. 43 Catharine-st., corner of Madison.

TO CAPITALISTS—FOR SALE AT DENVER City, Colorado, a drug establishment, doing a large and profitable business, wholesale and retail; capital required, $25,000. Address "DRUGGIST," Box No. 842 Philadelphia Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a gent's furnishing and hoisery store, established 22 years, the present proprietor wishing to retire; one of the best stands in the City. Inquire of A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SPECIAL, with $10,000 or $20,000, by a house in the wholesale Yankee notion business; established; not involved; doing good business. Address PROFITABLE, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A SPECIAL OR ACTIVE partner, with a capital of $30,000 to $40,000, in a flour, grain and provision commission business. Address Box No. 4,637 New-York Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7 3-4.
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM'S
MAGNIFICENT RELIGIOUS DRAMA, the
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS.
GORGEOUS SCENERY,
COSTUMES and PROPERTIES.
A GRAND TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION
will occur, in which will be introduced
THE LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
GLADIATORIAL COMBATS IN THE COLISEUM,
THE CHRISTIAN MARTYRS THROWN INTO THE DEN OF LIONS.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION
OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES!
MME. HINES, THE BEARDED LADY,
possessing a growth of WHISKERS of GREAT LUXURIANCE and BEAUTY.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, A LEOPARD CHILD,
TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION,
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS,
OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 2, 1867.
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH PERFORMANCE OF THE
BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
TWENTY-EIGHTH GRAND MATINEE,
THIS SATURDAY, March 2, 1867, at 1 o'clock.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquet and Dress Circle....$1
Family Circle....50c.
Curtain rises at night at 7¾; at Matinee, 1.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
BRILLIANT ARENIC SCENES!
THE EQUESTRIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE,
entitled the
SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER.
BLIND MAN'S BUFF ON HORSEBACK.
LES TROIS ATHLETES! HINDOO MIRACLES!
LEARNED LILLIPUTIAN PONIES!
THE COMIC DOG "KNIBBS!"
PANTOMIMIC BURLETTA!
DASHING EQUESTRIAN SCENES!

NOW ON EXHIBITION,
ROTHERMEL'S GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING,
"THE REPUBLICAN COURT IN THE DAYS OF LINCOLN."
A companion work to Huntington's "Republican Court in the Days of Washington," the two paintings representing the two great epochs of the country's history, the Revolution and the Rebellion. This great historical work has engaged the artist for nearly two years. The scene is laid at the second inauguration, and is intended to give to the present generation and to posterity portraits of the prominent personages of the time, in the most pleasing manner possible. Open day and evening at the Institute of Art, Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1867.
Signor LOTTI begs to announce his
FAREWELL CONCERT,
previous to his departure for Europe, when the following artists will assist: Mlle. Naddi, prima donna; Mr. Ed. Mollenhauer, violinist; Mr. J. N. Pattison, pianist; the Arion Society; Mr. Carl Anschutz, Mr. Carl Bergman, together with full orchestra.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra. For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

STEINWAY HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
Public Rehearsal No. 11, on SATURDAY, March 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. Admission 50 cents. Tickets for sale at the usual places. L. SPIER, Secretary.

GRIFFIN AND CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
G. W. H. GRIFFIN....Manager
The prettiest Minstrel Hall in the City.
First week of the Spectacular Burlesque,
THE BLACK CROOK
and PALACE OF DEW DROPS.
Second week of the Descriptive Scene,
OCEAN YACHT RACE.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock.

ARION BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
WEDNESDAY, March 27, 1867.

SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. BAND.—The complimentary concert to C. S. GRAFULLA, Band-master, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 2, at Seventh Regiment Armory. Tickets to be had of members of the regiment, or of C. S. GRAFULLA, No. 1 Stanton-st.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX.—LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 7¾. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 10 P. M.
NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

MUSICAL.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of PIANOFORTES with PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS, patented Aug. 14, 1866. This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instruments, as it affects the sounding-board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The sounding-board, released from its connection with the piano-case, and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.
WAREROOMS, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—Fifty-six gold or silver medals or other highest premiums awarded them. Used and recommended by the best organists generally. Fifty styles, $75 to $1,000.
New and second-hand instruments rented on favorable terms.
Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

MACHINERY.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS.
"LOCK-UP SAFETY VALVES."
The undersigned would call attention to PAIGE'S "PATENT LOOK-UP SAFETY VALVE," now extensively applied to the boilers of steamers as a compliance with law.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
CHARLES W. COPELAND, SOLE AGENT.
NO. 171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

STEAM ENGINES AND TOOLS FOR SALE.—One Horizontal Engine, 125 horse-power, second-hand.
One Horizontal Engine, 25 horse-power, new.
One Horizontal Engine, 10 horse-power, new.
Six Portable Engines, 12 horse-power, new.
Portables are very substantial, with large Locomotive Boiler, solid Bed-plates, Heaters, Governor, and altogether the best ever built in the country.
3 Drilling-machines, 1 "Industrial Works" Slotting-machine, 1 "Lowell Machine Co.'s" shaping machine, large size; 1 "Lowell Machine Co.'s" shaping machine, small size. All of the above tools are nearly new and in good order, and will be sold low for cash.
Also, 18 sets of Oil Tools, made from faggoted scrap iron, and fitted up in the best manner. Apply at SOUTH BROOKLYN STEAM ENGINE WORKS, near Hamilton-av., South Brooklyn, N. Y.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR SALE—A 25 HORSE-POWER STEAM-ENGINE, Corliss' make, with flue boiler, steam-pump, heater, pipes and connection, all in complete order; to be delivered by the 1st of May next; may be seen in operation daily in basement No. 62 Duane-st. To be sold, also, the steam hoisting-machine and the shafting in the building. R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A DARK BAY MARE, FIFTEEN hands high, nine years old, perfectly sound and kind in single or double harness; is a capital roadster; also, a light wagon, nearly new, and a set of Graham's best harness. Apply at stable No. 5 West 13th-st.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

PARIS—L'OFFICE INTERNATIONAL, RUE Neuve, St. Augustin, No. 65. Every information gratuitously. Apartments provided. Luggage warehoused.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN—TO-NIGHT AT 7½.
EDWIN BOOTH
in the role of
SHYLOCK,
in Shakespeare's play of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,
being the third of the
BOOTH GRAND REVIVALS!
In the cast, Mmes. Methua Scheller, Cushing, Morton, Messrs. Donaldson, Duff, Leffingwell, Gotthold, Barton, Hill, Decker, Hinton, Oliver, Duell, Andrews, Davidge Burroughs, &c.
THE SCENERY.—1. The Rialto. 2. A Venetian Street. 3. Church of San Giovanni. 4. The Place of St. Mark. 5. The Hall of the Senate, by Charles W. Witham. 6. A Hall in Portia's House. 7. A Garden in Genoa, by Hilliard.
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., where seats may be secured twelve days in advance.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
Mr. STUART begs to announce that
on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 9,
there will be a
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE,
of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
The third of the BOOTH REVIVALS.
He trusts that this announcement will be considered a sufficient reply to the many communications addressed to him on this subject. The performance will commence at 1 o'clock precisely, and terminate at 3:45 o'clock, enabling parties residing at Staten Island, New-Jersey, and on the lines of all the leading railroads, to reach home in seasonable time.
SEATS MAY NOW BE SECURED.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1867,
MATINEE,
For the benefit of the
SOUTHERN RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
On which occasion
MR. LESTER WALLACK.
And the members of the company, orchestra and attaches of of the Theatre having
VOLUNTEERED THEIR SERVICES,
will be presented the comic drama, entitled,
OURS.
Doors open at 12½; commence at 1¼.
In the EVENING will be given the new piece adapted expressly for this Theatre by A. W. YOUNG, Esq., from the French of VICTORIEN SARDOU, entitled,
A DANGEROUS GAME,
with picturesque scenery, correct costumes, incidental music, elegant furniture and appointments, novel and picturesque effects, and SPLENDID CAST OF CHARACTERS, and which, notwithstanding its success, can only be presented for a few nights more, in consequence of the production early in the week of an entirely new Comedy, by WATTS PHILLIPS, Esq., entitled
"INVESTMENT,"
with
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, AND CAPITAL CAST.
Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 8 o'clock.
EXTRA.
A MATINEE AT WALLACK'S
SATURDAY NEXT, MARCH 2.
OURS.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK
and the
COMPANY
having volunteered their services for the
BENEFIT
of the
SOUTHERN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.
Box-book open for the sale of reserved seats.
Doors open at 12½; commence at 1¼.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers....Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
Second week of the accomplished artist,
LADY DON,
Last nights of the very successful burlesque of
KENILWORTH.
LADY DON as YE EARLE OF LEICESTER (with songs.)
To be preceded by the admirable comedy of
THE PRETTY HORSE-BREAKER.
BELLA SUNNYSIDE, with the songs of "I Love the Merry Sunshine," and the "Horn of Chase."....LADY DON.
TO-DAY—KENILWORTH MATINEE,
AT TWO O'CLOCK.
On MONDAY will be produced
PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA.
with LADY DON as PERSEUS, and the unapproachable burlesque company in the cast.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
SATURDAY, March 2, 1867.
Two performances of the greatly successful drama,
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
MATINEE.
MATINEE.
Doors open at 12¼; performance at 1.
Admission to Matinee 50 cents to all Seats.
Children under ten years, 25 cents.
TO-NIGHT—Fifteenth performance of this great drama, which is crowding the house to repletion.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Performance commence at 8.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. COMEDIE.
IMMENSE SUCCESS! BY GENERAL REQUEST.
SATURDAY, March 2, at 7½ precisely,
Third representation of
LA FAMILLE BENOITON,
(Original of the "Fast Family.")
Comedy in five acts by M. Victorien Sardou.
Ticket-office at H. Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MR. G. L. FOX IN TWO COMIC CHARACTERS.
MISS FANNY HERRING, W. H. WHALLEY.
THE OCEAN CHILD.
ALBERTINE, THE DUMB BOY.
THE SANCTUARY.

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
THE GREAT ORIGINAL IMPERSONATORS OF IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE IN TWO PIECES EVERY EVENING AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS, NO. 720 BROADWAY.

Music,	CINDERLEON IS THE RAGE	E	Oddities,
Dance,	DEMONDANCE	V	Novelties
Mirth,	NINE THIRTY. Screaming	E	makes
Jokes,	GREAT BILL Burlesques,	R	this a very
Operas,	FAIRY BALLET TROUPE.	Y	popular
Puns.	Crowded nightly at this fashionable		Resort.

HARTZ' TEMPLE OF MYSTERY.
Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1. Seats secured six days in advance, at the Hall, from 9 till 5.
Continued success and unbounded enthusiasm caused by the new programme, WITHOUT APPARATUS, and the greatest "Spectacular Illusion" of the day,
PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS,
PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS.
or, "WE ARE HERE." "BUT NOT HERE."
"The Basket Trick," "Growth of Flowers," "Floating Head," and other wonders, will be produced
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY at 2.
Wednesday, JUVENILE NIGHT. Children half price.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
THE ANNUAL
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL
OF THE
GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ,
will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1867.
Tickets $15 each, admitting one gentleman and two ladies. Can be had of members of the Society only.
By order of the Committee.
H. C. F. KOCH, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,369 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP IS THE only remedy that will root out poisonous virus of a certain disease; all others dry it in the blood. No. 3 Division-street. Price $3, with a book of 60 pages.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated. $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

THOUSANDS THAT WERE CONSIDERED irretrievably lost and beyond recovery, have been speedily and effectually cured by Dr. LEWIS' skillful and unerring mode of treatment. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops: best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWERS' ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES, IF YOU REQUIRE A RELIABLE remedy to restore you, or valuable medical or surgical treatment, consult Dr. DURANT, No. 9 Beach-st.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Continued from First Page.

repeal the section of the Tariff Bill taxing lastings, mohair cloth, &c, for shoes, ten per cent.

Mr. ROSS and others objected.

CALIFORNIA CANAL.

Mr. BIDWELL asked leave to introduce a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a canal in California.

Mr. ROSS and others objected.

OREGON WAR BONDS.

Mr. LYNCH called up the motion to reconsider the vote laying on the table a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to WM. PIERCE duplicate bonds for $350 in Oregon war bonds, lost on board the steamship *Golden Gate* in July, 1862.

The vote was NOT reconsidered.

CHANGE OF NAME.

The House resumed the consideration of business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

Senate bill authorizing NATHAN SARGENT DUSTIN to change his name to NATHAN SARGENT, which was passed.

THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

Senate bill to incorporate the Howard University of the District of Columbia. Passed.

RELIEF FOR MAIL CONTRACTOR.

Senate bill for the relief of DEMPSEY REESE, mail contractor, of Indiana, relieving him from a contract entered into by mistake. Passed.

CHARTER OF WASHINGTON CITY.

Senate bill to amend the act to continue, alter and amend the charter of the City of Washington, authorizing the corporation to license insurance companies. Agreed to, with an immaterial amendment.

Mr. ROSS suggested an amendment that hereafter no license shall be given for the sale of ardent spirits. Ruled out of order.

STREET RAILROAD.

Senate bill extending time of completion of Metropolitan Street Railroad.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved an amendment authorizing the Metropolitan Railroad Company to occupy and use portion of the road of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon.

Mr. DARLING said that the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company had not asked for this bill, and that it would be an invasion of their rights and a fraud on the people.

Mr. MAYNARD, in view of the opposition of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, declared himself adverse to the amendment.

Mr. INGERSOLL could not see any force in the objection, as the amendment could have no effect except with the consent of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company. The amendment was rejected and the bill was passed.

NATIONAL THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Senate bill to amend the act incorporating the National Theological Institute. Passed.

MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, from the Committee of Conference on the Senate bill to provide for the allotment of members of the Supreme Court, made a report which was agreed to.

The House recedes from its amendment for the appointment of a United States Marshal by the Supreme Court of the District.

The House resumed the business on the Speaker's table and disposed thereof as follows:

THE ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.

Senate bill to grant certain privileges to the Alexandria, Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, which was passed.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS.

Senate bill authorizing limited partnerships in the District of Columbia, which was passed.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation Bill, which were disposed of as follows:

The appropriation of $250,000 for the Rock Island Bridge over the Mississippi, was first taken up.

Mr. SCOFIELD hoped the House would non-concur. This Congress had embarked in a great many things, but he believed this was the first time it had gone into the bridge business. He recollected that an old gentleman, writing to him once a letter of advice, told him to beware of bridges. [Laughter.]

Mr. PRICE advocated the appropriation, and stated the facts in connection with the proposed bridge.

The proposition gave rise to considerable discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. SCOFIELD, PRICE, SLOAN, SCHENCK, DAVIS, GRINNELL and others.

The amendment was non-concurred in—Yeas 89, nays 106.

The other amendments of interest were one appropriating $2,500 for the survey of a national park in Washington, which was non-concurred in.

Suspending for one year the operation of section 3 of the joint resolution of June 16, 1866, relative to the Military Academy.

Mr. ROSS moved to amend the amendment by regarding the section.

Mr. SCHENCK sustained that proposition.

Mr. ROSS' proposition was agreed to, and the Senate amendment, as amended, was concurred in.

Appropriating $150,000 for buildings near Jeffersonville, Ind., as storehouses for Government property. Non-concurred in.

Making it the duty of officers of the army, navy and the Freedmen's Bureau to prevent whipping or maiming of persons as a punishment for crime, by sentence of civil authorities, or courts, in the rebel States.

Concurred in, with an amendment making it apply also to sentences of Military Courts.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR OHIO.

Pending its consideration Mr. LE BLOND submitted a resolution reciting the recent vote in the Ohio Legislature refusing to strike out of the State Constitution the word "white," thereby repudiating the action of the Republican majority in Congress, and instructing the Committee on Reconstruction to report a bill establishing a military government over the people of the so-called State of Ohio, until such time as the people thereof adopt a republican form of government. [Laughter.]

Mr. STEVENS thought he could almost agree to the resolution. He was not quite sure that Ohio should not be guaranteed a republican form of government and also Pennsylvania.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL CONTINUED.

Providing for the disbanding of the military forces in the late rebel States. Concurred in.

Allowing traveling expenses to volunteers mustered out in distant Territories. Concurred in.

The amendments being all disposed of, a Committee of Conference was asked on the disagreeing votes.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. JENCKES, from the Committee of Conference on the Bankrupt Bill, made a report that the House recede from all disagreement to all the Senate amendments, except one from which the Senate is to recede. He explained that nine-tenths of the amendments were merely formal and verbal correcting the text. One essential amendment was to give the appointment of Registers to the District Court, the appointment to be made, however, on the nomination and recommendation of the Chief Justice. Another arrangement in reference to corporation was to confine the operation of the bill, as had been intended, to business, money or trading corporations.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to lay the conference report on the table, the effect of which would be to lay the bill on the table.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas 71, nays 83. So the conference report was not laid on the table.

Mr. ELAINE, at 11:30 o'clock, moved that the House adjourn, which was negatived. Yeas 57, nays 90.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered on agreeing to the report.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, renewed the motion that the House adjourn, and called for the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were not ordered, and the House refused to adjourn.

These motions were of the filibustering order, and the refusal of the House to adjourn was probably owing in part to an appeal made by Mr. MORRILL, who said he expected the Senate amendment to the Tax Bill would be sent to the House within half an hour.

During these proceedings messages from the Senate were received at intervals of five or ten minutes, among them being the announcement that the Senate had passed the Tax Bill, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the House.

The vote was then taken by yeas and nays on agreeing to the conference report on the Bankrupt Bill. The greatest interest and excitement were manifested on taking this final vote,—members crowding into the area, watching the result and endeavoring to change votes one side or the other. At one moment there was a majority of one in favor of the report, then a majority of one against it, then a change of a vote from aye to no, and another change from no to aye. Finally, to the great joy and relief of Mr. JENCKS, the author of the bill, the result was announced by the Speaker as yeas 73, nays 71; so the report was agreed to, and now goes to the Senate for its action.

The Senate amendments to the TAX BILL were then taken from the Speaker's table.

Mr. MORRILL moved to non-concur in the Senate amendments in gross and to ask for a Committee of Conference.

Mr. WILLIAMS proposed to demand the reading of the amendments in full, which would have occupied several hours. He did not, however, insist upon his right in that respect.

The motion was put and promptly agreed to.

So the amendment was non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference asked.

The Committee appointed on the part of the House consists of Messrs. MORRILL, MOREHEAD and HOGAN.

At 11½ o'clock the House adjourned.

The following is the vote on the Bankrupt Bill:

YEAS.—Messrs. Ames, Ashley of Ohio, Baxter, Beaman, Bergen, Bidwell, Blow, Brandegee, Buckland, Bundy, Chanler, Clarke of Kansas, Conkling, Darling, Davis, Dixon, Donnelly, Eliot, Farnsworth, Ferry, Goodyear, Griswold, Hale, Hart, Hogan, Holmes, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard of New-York, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell of New-York, Hulburd, Humphrey, Hunter, Jenckes, Jones, Kelley, Ketcham, Ladin, Longyear, Marvin, McKean, Moorehead, Morris, Newell, Price, Pomeroy, Radford, Raymond, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rogers, Ross, Spalding, Starr, Stevens, Stilwell, Taber, Taylor, of New-York, Thayer, Francis Thomas, John L. Thomas, Jr., Thornton, Trimble, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn, Ward, of New-York, Warner, Washburn, of Indiana, Wentworth, Woodbridge, Wright—73.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Arnell, Ashley, Baker, Barker, Bingham, Blaine, Boutwell, Boyer, Bromwell, Broomall, Campbell, Clarke, of Ohio; Cobb, Cooper, Cullom, Dawson, Defreese, Delano, Deming, Dodge, Dumont, Eckley, Eldridge, Farquhar, Finck, Garfield, Grinnell, Harding, Hawkins, Hayes, Hill, Hise, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbell of Ohio, Julian, Kerr, Koontz, Kuykendall, Latham, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence Ohio, Le Blond, Loan, Marshall Marston, Maynard, McClurg, Mercur, Miller, Penn., Morrill, Myers, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Perham, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Rollins, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shanklin, Shellabarger, Sloans, Washburne of Massachusetts, Walker, Whaley, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania.

CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of Dr. Eells.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO Cal., THURSDAY, Feb. 4, 1867.

Dr. EELLS, late pastor of the Dutch Reformed (Dr. Bethune's) Church, Brooklyn, arrived here per *Golden Age*, on Saturday, in response to an invitation to become the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Stockton-street, in this city. The Sunday-school attached to the Church gave their new pastor a reception yesterday afternoon. The following were the order of exercises:

Voluntary.....Choir
Song—"We Have Come Rejoicing".....School
Reading Scripture.....Pastor
Chant—"Lord's Prayer".....School
Song—"The Sabbath-school a Place of Prayer,"
Infant School
Address of Welcome.....Superintendent
Address of Welcome.....Franklin H. Haight
Song—"Welcome to our Pastor".....School
Remarks.....Pastor
Song—"Beautiful Zion".....School

The second address of welcome was by a member of the school—a boy eight years of age. The Church was beautifully trimmed for the occasion. Among other mottoes on the walls were the following:

"How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the Gospel of Peace, and bring glad tidings of good things."

"Atlantic welcome to the Pacific."

The remarks of Dr. EELLS made a favorable impression. He is destined to obtain his full share of popularity here. All who have heard him are well pleased with him.

Execution of Henry E. Gardner, at Elmira, for the Murder of Amasa Mulock—Shocking Scene at the Gallows.

ELMIRA, Friday, March 1.

HENRY E. GARDNER, who was convicted of the murder of AMASA MULOCK, Dec. 29, 1864, expiated his crime upon the scaffold, in the yard of the County Jail, in this city, to-day.

GARDNER, who was a soldier in the Twelfth United States Regulars, stationed at this place, induced MULOCK to go into the woods with him, ostensibly for the purpose of hunting, but in reality to murder him for some money which MULOCK had about his person.

The murder was done by beating the old man in the head with a musket. GARDNER took what money the old man had, and two watches. Prior to this GARDNER had been without money, and had endeavored to borrow of his comrades. Immediately after the homicide he was flush, and sported two watches, one of which was afterward proved to be MULOCK's. Suspicion at once pointed to GARDNER as the murderer. He was arrested, and on April 9, 1866, found guilty. The case was twice before the General Term upon a writ of error, so that the final sentence was not pronounced until January last. The arrangements for the execution were completed this morning. At 1:40 o'clock the prisoner was brought out and walked steadily up the steps to the platform, maintaining a quiet and firm demeanor.

The Sheriff asked him if he desired to speak to those present, whereupon the prisoner in a low voice said: "Now, my dear friends, if there are any among you who have been addicted to drinking liquor or to have bad associates, I beg of you to keep from them for they will surely be the ruination of any man. In your behalf I ask you all to take my advice, live to be good Christians and come to Christ and live and honest and fair life."

The noose was then adjusted, and his arms and legs pinioned. Prayer was offered for the soul of the condemned by his spiritual adviser, immediately after which the drop fell. Two strands of the rope parted where it was fastened to the beam, and the other stretched sufficiently to allow his feet to touch the ground. The fall, however, was sufficient to break his neck, as there was little or no struggle perceptible. Another rope was, however, spliced on, and his body suspended, and after hanging thirty minutes life was pronounced extinct. The remains were then placed in a coffin, and sent to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

GARDNER was born in Newburgh, Ohio, and was 24 years old. His parents now reside in Valparaiso, Indiana.

Yesterday he made a full confession of the crime, which shows the murder to have been premeditated, and one of peculiar atrocity and coldbloodedness.

The Civil Rights Bill in Virginia—Magistrates Held to Answer for Violating it.

NORFOLK, Friday, March 1.

Commissioner FOSTER delivered a lengthy opinion this morning, sustaining the Civil Rights Bill, and deciding that the Court Magistrates acted illegally in excluding the testimony of colored witnesses, and bound them over in $1,500 each, with two solvent securities, for their appearance before the District Court, meeting on the 18th inst.

Shooting Affray Between Brothers in Canada.

PERTH, C. W., Friday, March 1.

In a dispute about the keys of their store last evening, between Capt. J. MCG. CHAMBERS and his brother, Dr. CHAMBERS, father of the Member of Parliament for Brockville, the Captain called his brother a liar, whereupon the latter drew a revolver and shot the Captain through the breast, inflicting a dangerous and probably a fatal wound. The Doctor has been arrested.

Post-office Burned at Manchester, N. H.

BOSTON, Friday, March 1.

A fire in Amoskeag Village, Manchester, N. H., to-day, destroyed L. L. MONTGOMERY & Co.'s shoe manufactory and a building adjoining.

The Post-office was in the former building, and all the mail matter was destroyed. Loss from $15,000 to $20,000. Partially insured.

Sailing of the China for Liverpool.

HALIFAX, Friday, March 1.

The Royal Mail steamship *China*, Capt. HOCKLEY, which arrived here early this morning from Boston, sailed at 11 o'clock for Liverpool.

Execution of "Horace Greeley," the Negro Murderer.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 1.

The negro murderer, "Horace Greely," was executed this morning. There were but few spectators present. Previous to the hanging he admitted his guilt.

The Central System in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Friday, March 1.

In consequence of a misunderstanding on the part of the warehousemen, the central system did not go into effect to-day, as was expected, from the resolutions adopted by the Board of Trade some time ago.

The Montana Legislature.

VIRGINIA CITY, Friday, March 1.

The Legislature adjourned to-day without changing the Election Law.

Lawlessness in Tennessee—Proclamation by Gov. Brownlow.

Gov. BROWNLOW has issued a proclamation, in which he states that he has received information of "atrocious murders and numerous outrages committed in certain counties in Tennessee, by violent and disloyal men, upon the persons and property of Union men, whose only offence has been their unswerving devotion to the national flag, and their uniform support of the State Government; and that these bad men are banding themselves together in some localities, and notifying loyal men to leave within a given time." He therefore proclaims that he intends to put a stop to all such outrages, by at once calling into actual service a sufficient number of loyal volunteers, under the act recently passed by the Legislature, to organize and equip a State guard, composed of loyal men, and subject to his order for special service when in his opinion the safety of life, property or liberty, or the faithful execution of law require it. The Governor says:

Standing, as I do, on the broad principles of the Constitution, and sworn to enforce the laws, I have no concessions to make to traitors, no compromises to offer to assassins and robbers, and if, in the sweep of coming events, retributive justice shall overtake the lawless and violent, their own temerity will have called it forth. The outrages enumerated must and shall cease. Having reached the foregoing conclusion, I fell justified in expressing the opinion that the present State Government in Tennessee—so generally acquiesced in by loyal and law-abiding people—will be sustained and preserved despite all the efforts of disappointed traitors and disloyal newspapers.

The interests of trade, of agricultural pursuits, of commercial intercourse between this State and others—of the development of our vast resources, of emigration, as well as justice to loyal sufferers—all require that these outrages at once cease in every county in the State. Disloyal men are giving forth their vile utterances in railroad cars, in public hotels, on the streets and through the newspapers, damaging the material interests of the State, those of commerce, those of the mechanic arts, of religion and education, as well as bringing reproach upon the Commonwealth.

I cannot however, close this brief proclamation without endeavoring to impress upon my fellow-citizens of all parties the importance—the absolute necessity—of remaining quiet, of preserving good order, and a quiet submission to and a rigid enforcement of the laws everywhere within the limits of our State. Outrages upon loyal citizens, whether white or black, and the setting aside of the franchise law, are all the work of bad men, who desire to foment strife, and will not be tolerated.

Prudent and experienced men will be placed in charge of the "State Guard" in every county where they are placed, who will be required to protect all good citizens, irrespective of political parties, and to punish murderers, robbers, and all violators of law. And the number of troops called into active service will be increased or diminished, as the good or bad conduct of the people shall be developed. Hoping this proclamation will strengthen the hands and inspire the hearts of the loyal people of our State as to the future, and deter the disloyal from further acts of violence, I respectfully submit it, with a repetition of the assurance that I mean what I say, and that the General Assembly was in earnest in the passage of this military law.

WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW,
Commander-in-Chief, &c.

SECRET HISTORY OF THE WAR.

Relief of Fort Pickens—Reply of Mr. J. T. Headley to the Card of Gen. Brown.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 19th inst. I noticed a lengthy article written by Gen. HARVEY BROWN ostensibly to correct certain historical errors which he asserts he has discovered in the extract from my "Farragut Naval Commanders," published by you the other day. The extract gave a detailed account of the secret expedition that was fitted out to relieve Fort Pickens. It had never before been published, and the singular facts therein narrated we venture to say were entirely new errors to Gen. BROWN. He does not dispute the correctness of any of these, but directs his elaborate effort to two incidental statements that could have been omitted altogether without impairing the completeness of the narrative.

The first of these two is the declaration that the troops under Capt. MEIGS arrived "just before PORTER." Gen. BROWN asserts "the troops on board the *Atlantic* arrived off Pensacola on the evening of the 16th of April. The *Powhatan* did not arrive until about noon of the 17th."

He does not say how far away he means by "off Pensacola, nor how late in the evening" the steamer arrived, nor define what he means by "about noon"—a very loose proceeding we suggest in a critic who is writing to correct dates. But let this pass. According to his own statement the troops arrived during the night, and PORTER came up next forenoon. If after a lengthy voyage one of his vessels reaches the destined point a few hours before the other, we always thought the general term "just before" was perfectly correct, and think so still; nay, that is quite as accurate as the loose statement of Gen. BROWN.

The second named error in the account is the declaration that PORTER was present when the landing took place. It is of no consequence whether he was or not, because there was no opposition, and hence no glory or merit to be divided. Gen. BROWN says:

"The commanding officer and a portion of his command were landed by the boats of Capts. ADAMS and POOR immediately after their arrival, and the fort was relieved about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, several hours before *Capt. Porter made his appearance.*"

The reader will see that Gen. BROWN means to convey the impression that the work of landing was all done before Capt. PORTER's arrival. He, however, seems to forget that a little further on, in order to prove a statement, he introduces the following letter of Capt. MEIGS to PORTER:

Capt. Porter, Commanding Powhatan, off Pensacola:

SIR: Under the circumstances detailed in the within letter, and the necessity of avoiding collision, while in the act of landing stores, horses and artillery, I feel it my duty to request you postponing entering the harbor for the present. * * *

Thus it will be seen that Gen. BROWN's own witness asserts that PORTER was present and wanted to go inside while "stores, horses and *artillery*" were being landed. Gen. BROWN cannot have so low an opinion of the intelligence of the common unmilitary reader as to suppose he does not know that an expedition cannot be said to have effected a landing when a few men have got ashore who would be a burden instead of a benefit without "stores, horses and artillery." Now it is candidly submitted if Gen. BROWN, while professing to correct these two statements, has not corroborated them both. The truth is, these small matters were not the cause of Gen. BROWN's lengthy letter, but the expression of an opinion on my part which has nothing to do with the facts of history. He says:

"Mr. HEADLEY goes on to declare that Capt. PORTER 'could have gone into Pensacola,' anxiously desired to do so, but the army officer at Fort Pickens protested against it, urging as a reason that the fort was not in a condition to resist the fire of "BRAGG's Batteries," which PORTER *knew he could silence.* * * 'It was a great disappointment to him not to be able to take the place when he knew how easily it could have been done, but he would not attempt it with the army and navy commanders, (both his seniors,) opposed to it. He has no doubt since regretted, a hundred times, that he paid attention to such timid counsels and did not take the responsibility.'"

Now, I fearlessly assert that Capt. PORTER could not have entered Pensacola Harbor at that time, that the attempt would have been followed by the certain destruction of the vessel, the probable loss of the crew, and the jeopardizing the safety of Fort Pickens, and that if he could have entered, no valuable results would have followed. He would only have entered into a trap, in which he could not stay, and from which he could not extricate himself, or be extricated.

Now, Gen. BROWN can assert what he chooses, and it may be the truth, but we would like, if the General will permit it without losing his temper, to be allowed to coincide with Capt. PORTER, who *believed he could* enter, and was standing in with his batteries manned and his flag flying when he was intercepted. Another General, we believe, once "fearlessly asserted" his opinion against that of Admiral PORTER, and was proving it to be correct before a Committee when the thunder of cannon and shouts of the people announcing the fall of Fort Fisher settled the question at issue.

The *Powhatan*, no doubt, was a bad vessel for such an enterprise as PORTER contemplated, but the boldness and unexpectedness of the movement would probably have made it successful. There was, however, no intention of reflecting on Gen. BROWN's course in stopping him. Under the circumstances, it may have been unwise to take the risk of failure, with all its results. He expressed no opinion on this point. It must be remembered that "FARRAGUT and Our Naval Commanders" is, as its title indicates, not a history of the war nor even a naval history. The book proposes to give, first, biographical sketches of those naval officers, without distinction of rank, who distinguished themselves during the war; and second, a detailed description of the battles in which they were engaged—in short, a series of biographical sketches and a series of naval pictures, no more, no less. A complete naval history would have swelled the work to too large a size. This fact is mentioned because Capt. ADAMS might think there was an intention to reflect on him in speaking of PORTER's action in reference to blockading duty. Such an inference would be incorrect, for the navy boasts no more gallant and capable officer than he. But in the sketch of PORTER, in order to make it complete, it was necessary to give all his actions—show his restless activity, enterprise and daring. Hence, when saying "he has probably regretted a hundred times that he obeyed such timid counsels," &c., the object was to bring out a peculiar trait in the man—one which was so conspicuous in his illustrious father. No opinion was given as to the propriety of his doing so; the phrase "timid counsels" was meant simply to express what were probably PORTER's feelings when intercepted in his daring movement. Both Gen. BROWN and Capt. ADAMS may have been, and very probably were, right, under all the circumstances, in doing just what they did, and PORTER been wrong in taking any responsibility. We said nothing about it because we were writing of PORTER only—giving his actions and character. Hence we necessarily gave him a peculiar prominence, which he would not have occupied in a history of the land and naval movements combined. Any one in writing a biographical sketch of Gen. MEIGS would reverse this course, and make him just as prominent as we have made PORTER. There may be seeming injustice in this, but any one, on a moment's reflection, will see that it is preposterous to put the full biographies of two men into the sketch of one.

We think that we have effectually disposed of all the statements of Gen. BROWN except one, and that is the pompous and supercilious assertion contained in his closing sentence. We leave him the full benefit of that, and will only say that we trust he is more skillful in managing ships than he has shown himself to be in managing his case.

Respectfully, yours. J. T. HEADLEY.

NEWBURGH, New-York, Feb. 21, 1867.

Donation to Oberlin College.

Rev. CHARLES AVERY, of Pittsburgh, left an estate exceeding in value $150,000, to be devoted to the "education and elevation of the colored people in the United States and in the Canadas," and his executors have appropriated $25,000 of this sum to Oberlin College, on the condition that the College shall never make any discrimination, on account of color, against colored students, and that it shall forever remain free to any of the white or colored citizens of all parts of the country who may apply for its privileges being given to twenty to be selected by the American Missionary Association. The first of these conditions has always been fulfilled by Oberlin. The Oberlin *News*, from which we learn the above, says that by the efforts of Rev. E. H. FAIRCHILD, as financial agent, $65,000 have been already paid in or pledged for the new endowment of the College, and that little doubt is felt but that the whole amount aimed at will be duly secured.

Political Items.

The Salt Lake (Utah) *Vedette*, speaking of the election of a delegate to Congress in that city, on the 4th inst., says: "We have witnessed many an election, have seen the course pursued by the mudsliders of the South, where paupers were driven in carriages to the polls, and the gravestones of churchyards were resorted to for names to be used by the living. We have visited the polls in the Sixth Ward in New-York, where the purlieus of the Five Points were brought into requisition as fighters to deter respectable citizens from the free exercise of a just privilege. We have been a constant spectator of all the elections in San Francisco from 1849 to 1861. We have seen all these attended, as such practices will ever be, by riotous proceedings, blackguardism and violation of all laws. But we have never yet witnessed an election where all the requirements of law, all the observance of custom, all adherence to rule and usage, were so openly and flagrantly violated as was that of yesterday."

A petition is being circulated among the colored people of Kentucky, asking the Legislature to secure to them an impartial distribution of the school funds; to grant the right of testimony unrestricted; the admission of the colored insane, idiotic and infirm paupers into the institutions provided for them, and the benefits of such civil enactments as are deemed necessary for the protection of person, property, virtue and labor. The petition closes with an earnest appeal for increased educational privileges as indispensable to the welfare and intelligence of their children, and for the prosperity of the State.

An informal meeting of some of the members of the Alabama Legislature was held on the night of adjournment, and Judge ALEX. B. CLITHERALL, who was called to the Speakership stand, after a brief definition of his "platform," and responding to various interrogatories, formally announced himself as a candidate for Governor at the next election.

It is rumored that the President will nominate to the Senate a negro for an important office. The rumor grows out of the fact that a petition has been presented to the President, asking him to appoint FRED. DOUGLASS Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* says: "Previous to the war New-Hampshire was the stronghold of Democracy in the New-England States, and it would be an agreeable surprise if the State should again vote the same way in this important crisis."

A bill to provide for the calling of a State Convention to consider the political situation was voted down in the Alabama House on the 18th inst. by a vote of forty-four to thirty-three.

The vote by which the citizens of Saco, Me., accepted a city charter was "unexpectedly large," being 465 yeas to 444 nays. The first municipal election will be held March 11.

It is stated that GOV. PATTON, of Alabama, who is a candidate for reëlection, will stump the State, to vindicate his recent course in political matters.

A bill is now pending before the New-Jersey Legislature which provides for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors on elect on days.

Gen. Batcheller and City Railroads.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Learning to-day that in publishing the proceedings of the Legislature recently, you announced the name of GEO. S. BATCHELLER as one of the corporators in the Twenty-third-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Bill, I desire to state that in drawing the bill I placed the name of Gen. BATCHELLER in it without consulting him, but informed him of it, stating the object. In reply he expressed regret at my using his name; as he did not believe in special legislation, and desired its erasure from the bill, at the same time expressing his belief in the propriety and necessity of railroads in the City of New-York.

I immediately wrote the Chairman of the Committee to which the bill was referred, stating the above facts, and requested the erasure of Gen. BATCHELLER's name.

Not hearing to the contrary, supposed my request had been heeded, but it seems his name still remained at the date of your report of legislative proceedings, and I now desire to inform the public of the facts, and to ask it to consider Gen. BATCHELLER as out of the bill, while it may continue to hope that the bill will become a law.

Respectfully, &c. B. TAYLOR.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Stale but Successful Trick, and Wrath of the Victim.

A few evenings since while a party of gentlemen were dining at an up-town mansion, the host, who is a prominent merchant, was called from the table at the request of a young man who said he had pressing business. The man called himself the son of a well-known Boston merchant with whom our New-York friend dealt largely, and added that he was on his way to Washington with his mother and other ladies, but had been on business to Brooklyn, and in coming over the Fulton ferry had his pocket picked of his railroad tickets and money. Remembering the New-York merchant's name as among his father's correspondents, he made bold to state his case, and ask the loan of forty or fifty dollars, just enough to get to Washington. The New-Yorker not only assented, but forced the stranger to take a hundred dollars instead of fifty, and would have made it five hundred if that amount had been in his pocket. On relating the incident at the table he was greeted with such well-understood phrases as "done brown," "sold," &c., accompanied by "nods and becks and wreathed smiles" of the most provoking kind. He was sure that all was right; but next day, merely in order to silence his tormentors he telegraphed to the alleged father of the "nice young man," asking what time his son left Boston. The answer was that the true young man had not been out of Boston for a month. Since that, whenever our New-York merchant meets any of the gentlemen he had at dinner, he glares savagely at them, and mutters something about broken heads to be had upon slight provocation; while, as to that special young man who "looked just like his father," his precious corpus will suffer disastrous shipwreck if ever he crosses the path of his tall victim—a victim who had, up to the receipt of his answer from Boston, been especially celebrated for his estimate of his own shrewdness and his unmerciful ridicule of those who fell into the little trap that such nice young man set for the unwary.

Fire in Washington-street this Morning.

At 1 o'clock this morning a fire occurred at No. 94 Washington-street, corner of Rector-street, occupied by FREDERICK BRUKLEMAN, as a grocery store. The flames originated in the bedroom in rear of the store. The flames were not extinguished before the stock was damaged to the extent of $2,000, probably insured. Mrs. JULIA GLANE, widow, sustained a loss of $100 on furniture, on the second floor. Damage to building $500; insured.

The New-York Yacht Club—The Annual Meeting—The Regatta to Take Place June 13.

The regular annual meeting of the New-York Yacht Club, continued by adjournment from the 7th ult., in consequence of the absence of Commodore MCVICKAR, was held at DELMONICO's, corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, on the 28th ult., Rear-Commodore ANSON LIVINGSTON presiding, and W. J. MORTON acting as Secretary.

The list of yachts being called, seventeen were found represented. Communications were then read from the Commodore, Vice-Commodore and Rear-Commodore, acknowledging the courtesies and considerations uniformly extended to them, and declining to be considered candidates for reëlection to their respective offices. These communications were received with general regret. Commodore MCVICKAR, it will be remembered, was the judge in the late ocean yacht race, and performed the duties of that difficult office with such admirable discretion and delicacy as to secure from all the highest appreciation of his qualities as a gentleman and a lover of the noble sport to which the Club is devoted. Vice-Commodore MAJOR has been associated with the Club from its first organization, and is identified with its history as the former owner of the schooner *Norman* and present owner of the *Seadrift*. He has always been one of the most active and efficient members of the Club. Rear-Commodore ANSON LIVINGSTON, another earnest yachtman, was formerly the owner of the very fast little sloop *Annie*.

Upon the reception of these communications the Club unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolution:

The New-York Yacht Club, at its regular annual meeting, held on Thursday, the 28th of February, having received communications from Commodore WM. H. MCVICKAR, Vice-Commodore ALEXANDER MAJOR and Rear-Commodore ANSON LIVINGSTON, declining to be considered candidates for reelection for the coming year, resolve as follows:

That they receive with unfeigned regret the letters of Commodore WM. H. MCVICKAR, Vice-Commodore ALEXANDER MAJOR and Rear-Commodore ANSON LIVINGSTON, and take the occasion to express to them their high appreciation of their valuable services—services mingled with unfailing courtesy to all, and marked by a perfect knowledge and scrupulous discharge of all the duties pertaining to yachting life.

The Club tender to them their warmest thanks for their continuous, earnest and successful efforts to secure and advance the prosperity of the association during their term of office.

The Club then proceeded to the election of new members, and eighteen names were favorably acted upon.

The election of new officers was then taken up, and resulted in the choice of Mr. Henry G. Stebbins, owner of the *Fleetwing*, Commodore; Mr. J. G. Bennett, Jr., owner of the *Henrietta*, Vice-Commodore; Mr. D. Scary, Jr., of Boston, Rear-Commodore; Mr. Hamilton Morton, Secretary; Robert S. Hone, Treasurer, and Alfred W. Craven, Measurer.

The annual regatta was fixed for Thursday, June 13, an appropriation made, and a Regatta Committee appointed to arrange details, consisting of W. W. Shippen, Fletcher Westray and A. M. Knapp.

The meeting then adjourned.

Commencement Exercises of the New York University Medical College.

The Chapel of the New-York University was filled last evening with an intelligent and select audience on the occasion of the annual commencement of the University Medical College. The stage was occupied by Chancellor FERRIS, Dr. J. W. DRAPER, Profs. POST, DANIELS, J. C. DRAPER, ROOSA, and other members of the Faculty. The exercises were presided over by the venerable Chancellor of the University, and were enlivened by the occasional performance of selections of excellent music. Prayer was offered by the Chancellor, after which the degree of M. D. was conferred upon the following named gentlemen, composing the Class of 1866-7, who received the usual diplomas:

LIST OF GRADUATES.

Session 1866-7.

Anthony, W. E., R. I.
Arnold, J. F., Penn.
Ayers, A. T., N. Y.
Baker, F. J., N. Y.
Bedel, W. F., N. Y.
Benedict, J. M., N. Y.
Bohmer, E., N. Y.
Branscumb, W. G., Mass.
Brem, C. P., N. C.
Bryans, J. F., Va.
Callan, P. A., N. J.
Cannon, F. M., Penn.
Chumkpan, J., Syria.
Olason, S. W., Jr., N. Y.
Clopton, J. M., Ala.
Cochran, J. H., Va.
Cook, D. J., C., N. Y.
Dawber, T. B., N. J.
Dawson, W. J. G., N. B.
Debham, W. N., Ala.
Denniston, J., N. Y.
Edgerly, D. M., N. H.
Edwards, L. B., Va.
Ferris, I. W., N. Y.
Flores, J. de J., Costa Rica.
Foster, S. A., N. Y.
Greene, H. M., N. Y.
Grindle, H. D., N. Y.
Guiuzzan, K., Syria.
Hart, H. J., Penn.
Henry, J. F., N. Y.
Hester, W., Alabama.
Heyden, F. G., N. Y.
Houghton, H. C., Mass.
Hudson, G. V., N. Y.
Johnston, W. H., N. C.
Knight, E. F., N. H.
Knoche, F. R., N. Y.
Kulinyean, N., Syria.
Lanedale, R. E., Oregon.
Macbean, D. B. A., C. E.
Macomber, H. K., Mass.
Martinez, R. P., W. I.
Mitchell, L. C., N. Y.
McAfee, J. W., Oregon.
McDonald, M. M., N. Y.
O'Malley, P. J., N. Y.
Pursell, H., Penn.
Ramirez, G. P., W. I.
Randall, F. J., N. Y.
Ransom, A. A., N. J.
Rieffel, O. A., N. Y.
Rickaby, H. N. Y.
Ring, A. M., N. B.
Robinson, R. H., N. Y.
Sanford, W. F., Conn.
Sansony, Leon S. A., W. I.
Searcy, J. T., Ala.
Segreda, F. M., Costa Rica.
Shaffer, E. M., N. Y.
Sherman, O. T., N. Y.
Sherman, G. E., Cal.
Shuttleworth, J. G., Fla.
Spannhake, L., N. Y.
Stanley, C. W., N. H.
Stein, A. W., N. Y.
Sullivan, J. D., N. Y.
Thorn, W. R., Penn.
Toal, D. D., N. Y.
Toal, D. P., N. Y.
Walkup, H. C., N. C.
Worlabet, J., Syria.

The award of prizes was then made, as follows:

Mott's medals, perpetuated by will of the late VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., L. L. D.

The gold medal to EUGENE C. ROGERS, of Minnesota, for best anatomical preparation.

The silver medal to JOSEPH M. BENEDICT, of New-York, for second best anatomical preparation.

The bronze medal to CHAS. INCHES, of New-Brunswick, for best report of lectures of one of the Professors.

The Loomis prizes:

First—Postmortem, case of instruments, for best report of Prof. LOOMIS' Clinic for the session just closed, to WM. H. JOHNSTON, of North Carolina.

Second—Pocket case of Instruments for second best report of same description to JAS. T. SEARCY of Alabama.

The Budd Prize—Case of obstetric instruments for best examination in Obstetrics to JUAN DE J. FLORES of Costa Rica, and WM. H. JOHNSTON of North Carolina.

The Roosa Prize—For best report of Prof. ROOSA's Clinic to JAS. T. SEARCY of Alabama.

The Weese Prize—For best report of Clinic to WM. WHITE of Pennsylvania.

The Buttles Prize—For best report of Prof. BUDD's Lectures to CHAS. INCHES of New-Brunswick.

The valedictory address to the graduates was delivered by Prof. J. C. DRAPER. After the usual congratulations and expressions of good will to the members of the class, he pleaded the force of habit as an apology for introducing into the address a lecture on the history and properties of the atmosphere, including a view of the progress of the earth from its original nebulous condition, according to the hypothesis of LA PLACE, to its present state. He gave this a practical turn by urging upon the graduates the importance of due attention to ventilation of sick rooms in their future practice, and closed with some remarks upon the relations of